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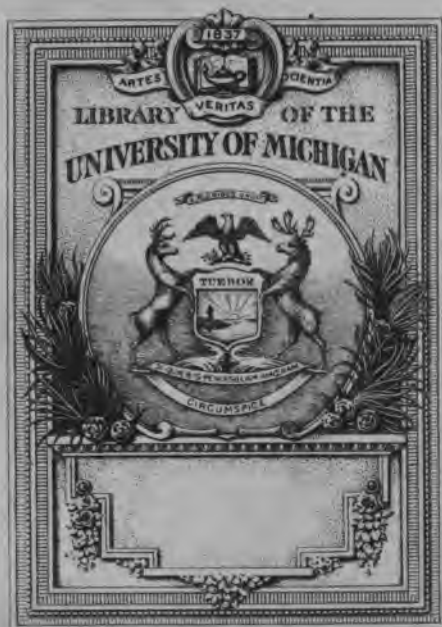
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PROCEEDINGS
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1914

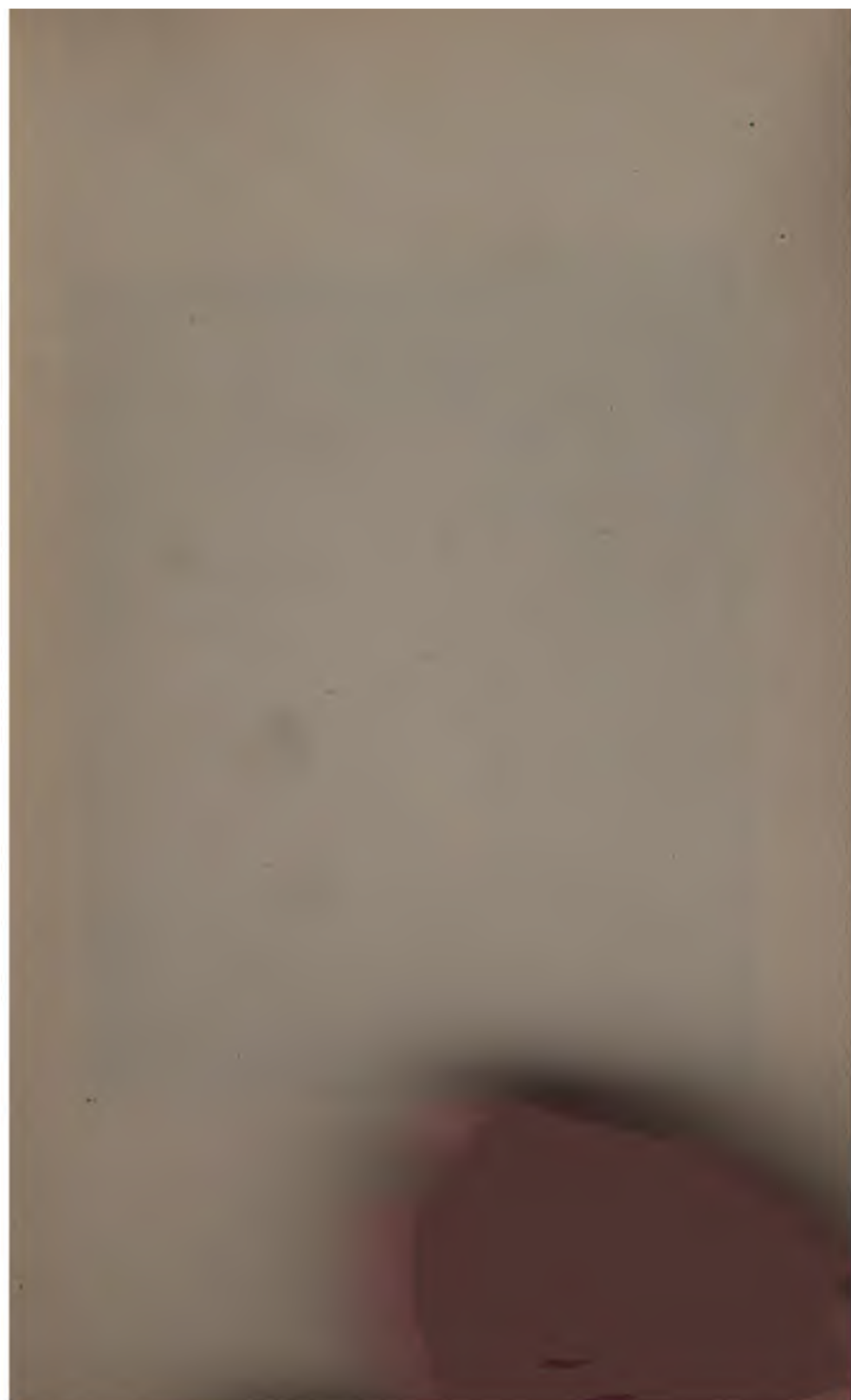


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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BUNKER HILL MONUMENT
ASSOCIATION
1914





THE MARQUIS DE LA FAYETTE

PUNKER HILL, N. H.

1894

AT THE

BOSTON

BOSTON

PUBLISHED BY THE ASSOCIATION

MDCCCXIV



THE MARQUIS DE LA FAYETTE

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BUNKER HILL MONUMENT
ASSOCIATION

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING

JUNE 17, 1914



BOSTON
PUBLISHED BY THE ASSOCIATION
MDCCCXIV

THE RUMFORD PRESS
CONCORD, N. H.

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PROCEEDINGS

BOSTON, JUNE 17, 1914.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the BUNKER HILL MONUMENT ASSOCIATION was held at 10 o'clock this day at the Hotel Vendôme in Boston.

The President, DR. JOHN COLLINS WARREN, occupied the chair.

Prayer was offered by Reverend EDWARD AUGUSTUS HORTON of Boston.

The Record of the last Annual Meeting was read and approved.

The President then delivered his Annual Address.

MARSHALL PUTNAM THOMPSON, Esquire, A.B., LL.B., a member of the Massachusetts Bar, addressed the Association on GENERAL LAFAYETTE, under the title, "The Fifth Musketeer."

The thanks of the Association were voted to Mr. Thompson for his valuable and interesting address.

The Treasurer, JOSEPH GRAFTON MINOT, Esquire, presented his annual report, which had been audited by Messrs. CHARLES F. READ and WILLIAM O. COMSTOCK. The report was accepted and ordered to be placed on file.

The President announced that he had been assured by a member that he had placed the Association in his

will to the amount of five thousand dollars for its general use. Also, that the sum of five hundred dollars had been given to the Association by Dr. CHARLES M. GREEN to constitute a permanent fund in memory of his ancestor, THOMAS WENTWORTH, a soldier of Bunker Hill. The following letter indicated the conditions under which the gift was offered.

78 Marlborough Street,
June Second, 1914.

DEAR DR. WARREN:

I would like to give five hundred dollars to the Permanent Fund of the Association in memory of my maternal great-grandfather, THOMAS WENTWORTH, who fought at the Battle of Bunker Hill.

I make the following conditions of my gift:

That it be added to the Permanent Fund of the Association, and be forever borne on the Treasurer's books, as the THOMAS WENTWORTH FUND.

That the income, only, shall be expended for the general purposes of the Association.

With sincere regards,

CHARLES M. GREEN.

The gift was accepted and the following vote was passed:

Voted, That the gift of Dr. Charles M. Green of the sum of five hundred dollars on the conditions indicated in his letter of June 2, 1914, be gratefully accepted and that the Association hereby binds itself to the terms dictated by the donor.

A communication from Major J. W. H. Myrick, chairman of a committee of the Sons of the American Revolution, inviting members of the Association to attend a gathering at Cambridge on July 3, 1914, commemorating the taking command by General George Washington of the armies of the United States, *was* read.

Mr. Walter Eliot Thwing, of Roxbury, offered the following communication:

“At a meeting of the directors of the Association, held January 14, 1841, the following resolutions, prepared by the President, were unanimously adopted:—

RESOLVED, That the Directors receive the contribution of Mr. Judah Touro with sentiments of deep and grateful respect, considering it as a testimonial of his regard for the principles and the contest for which and its successful issue the Monument is intended to commemorate, and his affectionate recollection of the friends of his youth and the place of his early residence.

RESOLVED, That John Quincy Adams, Daniel Webster, Joseph Story, Edward Everett and Franklin Dexter be appointed a committee to prepare an inscription for a tablet to be placed in the Monument stating the object for which it is erected and recording the liberality of Judah Touro and Amos Lawrence and the successful exertions of the daughters of those patriots whose memories we would perpetuate—donations and labor which have placed in the possession of the Directors a fund sufficient to complete this memorial of one of the most important events in the history of our country.”

The communication of Mr. Thwing was referred to the Standing Committee.

The addresses given, with other usual papers, were referred to the Standing Committee for publication at its discretion.

The Association then elected as resident members the persons recommended by the Standing Committee.

The President appointed as a Nominating Committee, **Messrs. EDES, NORCROSS and THORNTON** and, on their

recommendation, the officers named on page 11 were duly elected by ballot.

Memorandum is made that First Sergeant Edward O. Risem and Corporal Edmond J. Manning of the Seventh Company Coast artillery, M. V. M., attended the meeting by invitation of Mr. Thompson and acted as ushers.

The Annual Meeting of the Association was dissolved.

Bunker Hill Monument Association

OFFICERS FOR 1914-1915

President

JOHN COLLINS WARREN

Vice-Presidents

*The President of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association
ex officio*

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS
WINSLOW WARREN

JOHN DAVIS LONG
JAMES DE NORMANDIE

Treasurer

JOSEPH GRAFTON MINOT

Secretary

FRANCIS HENRY BROWN

Directors

JAMES ADAMS
FREDERIC AMORY
FRANCIS HENRY APPLETON
EZRA HENRY BAKER
BOYLSTON ADAMS BEAL
JOSHUA PETER LANGLEY BODFISH
HENRY HORATIO CHANDLER
CHARLES WARREN CLIFFORD
CHARLES RUSSELL CODMAN
CHARLES ALLERTON COOLIDGE
ANDREW MCFARLAND DAVIS
ARTHUR LITHGOW DEVENS
HENRY HERBERT EDES
WILLIAM CROWNINSHIELD ENDICOTT
WILLIAM ENDICOTT
WILLIAM ENDICOTT, JR.
FRANCIS APTHORP FOSTER
FREDERICK LEWIS GAY
CHARLES MONTRAVILLE GREEN
SAMUEL ABBOTT GREEN
SAMUEL HAMMOND
WILLIAM PARKER HART
HENRY LEE HIGGINSON
OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES
ROBERT HOMANS

HENRY FITCH JENKS
DAVID PULSIFER KIMBALL
MARCUS PERRIN KNOWLTON
GARDINER MARTIN LANE
JOHN SILSBEE LAWRENCE
WILLIAM LAWRENCE
GEORGE VASMER LEVERETT
WALDO LINCOLN
ARTHUR LORD
JOHN TORREY MORSE, JR.
CHARLES WILLIAM MOSELEY
FREDERICK STRONG MOSELEY
GRENVILLE HOWLAND NORCROSS
CHARLES EDWARDS PARK
JAMES PARKER PARMENTER
ARNOLD AUGUSTUS RAND
WILLIAM LAMBERT RICHARDSON
RICHARD MIDDLECOTT SALTONSTALL
MOORFIELD STOREY
WILLIAM ROSCOE THAYER
HENRY WALKER
JOSEPH WARREN
LUCIUS HENRY
GEORGE WIGG
HENRY E

Board of Directors

OF THE

BUNKER HILL MONUMENT ASSOCIATION

IN THE ORDER OF THEIR ELECTION

| | | | |
|--|------|--|------|
| JOHN COLLINS WARREN (<i>President</i>) | 1868 | JOHN TORREY MORSE, JR. | 1902 |
| CHARLES RUSSELL CODMAN | 1873 | CHARLES WARREN CLIFFORD | 1903 |
| HENRY WALKER | 1874 | FRANCIS APTHORP FOSTER | 1903 |
| HENRY HERBERT EDES | 1875 | MARCUS PERRIN KNOWLTON | 1906 |
| GRENVILLE HOWLAND NOR- CROSS | 1883 | GARDINER MARTIN LANE | 1906 |
| LUCIUS HENRY WARREN | 1883 | CHARLES MONTRAVILLE GREEN | 1907 |
| JOSHUA PETER LANGLEY BODFISH | 1885 | WALDO LINCOLN | 1907 |
| SAMUEL ABBOTT GREEN | 1889 | JOHN DAVIS LONG (<i>Vice-</i> <i>President</i>) | 1908 |
| ARTHUR LITHGOW DEVENS | 1891 | ARTHUR LORD | 1908 |
| WILLIAM ENDICOTT | 1892 | CHARLES EDWARDS PARK | 1908 |
| ARNOLD AUGUSTUS RAND | 1893 | WILLIAM ROSCOE THAYER | 1909 |
| HENRY ERNEST WOODS | 1894 | JOSEPH WARREN | 1909 |
| CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS (<i>Vice-President</i>) | 1895 | FRANCIS HENRY APPLETON | 1910 |
| HENRY FITCH JENKS | 1895 | JOSEPH GRAFTON MINOT (<i>Treasurer</i>) | 1910 |
| RICHARD MIDDLECOTT SAL- TONSTALL | 1895 | WILLIAM LAWRENCE | 1911 |
| FRANCIS HENRY BROWN (<i>Secretary</i>) | 1896 | FREDERIC STRONG MOSELEY | 1911 |
| OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES | 1897 | WILLIAM LAMBERT RICHARD- SON | 1911 |
| MOORFIELD STOREY | 1897 | CHARLES ALLERTON COOL- IDGE | 1911 |
| WINSLOW WARREN (<i>Vice-</i> <i>President</i>) | 1897 | FREDERIC AMORY | 1912 |
| GEORGE WIGGLESWORTH | 1897 | WILLIAM ENDICOTT, JR. | 1912 |
| HENRY LEE HIGGINSON | 1898 | ROBERT HOMANS | 1913 |
| JAMES DeNORMANDIE (<i>Vice-</i> <i>President</i>) | 1900 | JOHN SILSBEE LAWRENCE | 1913 |
| DAVID PULSIFER KIMBALL | 1900 | JAMES ADAMS | 1914 |
| GEORGE VASMER LEVERETT | 1900 | EZRA HENRY BAKER | 1914 |
| HENRY HORATIO CHANDLER | 1902 | BOYLSTON ADAMS BEAL | 1914 |
| ANDREW McFARLAND DAVIS | 1902 | WILLIAM CROWNINSHIELD ENDICOTT | 1914 |
| FREDERICK LEWIS GAY | 1902 | SAMUEL HAMMOND | 1914 |
| | | WILLIAM PARKER HART | 1914 |
| | | CHARLES WILLIAM MOSELEY | 1914 |
| | | JAMES PARKER PARMENTER | 1914 |

STANDING COMMITTEE

| | |
|--|----------------------|
| JOHN COLLINS WARREN, <i>President</i> | } <i>Ex Officiis</i> |
| JOSEPH GRAFTON MINOT, <i>Treasurer</i> | |
| FRANCIS HENRY BROWN, <i>Secretary</i> | |
| HENRY HERBERT EDES | |
| GRENVILLE HOWLAND NORCROSS | |
| HENRY ERNEST WOODS | |
| JAMES DE NORMANDIE | |
| CHARLES MONTRAVILLE GREEN | |
| GEORGE VASMER LEVERETT | |
| ARTHUR LORD | |
| GEORGE WIGGLESWORTH | |
| CHARLES ALLERTON COOLIDGE | |
| WILLIAM ENDICOTT, JR. | |

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT

GENTLEMEN OF THE BUNKER HILL MONUMENT ASSOCIATION:

In welcoming you to the annual meeting of this Association, I wish to call your attention to the fact that the exercises of today are of such a character as to carry us back in spirit to the earliest period of our history. The interesting address of Marshall Putnam Thompson, to which we look forward in pleasant anticipation, will bring to us once more the personality of one of our earliest and most distinguished friends and patrons. It may therefore be appropriate to remind you that the act of incorporation of this Association dates from June 7, 1823, and that the first formal meeting was held on the 17th of June of the same year, just ninety-one years ago today. Two years later, on the 17th of June, 1825, the cornerstone was laid by Lafayette and the capstone was finally set in place on July 23, 1842. It was in the following year, 1843, on June 17, that the first annual celebration, after the completion of the monument, was held, in the presence of President Tyler and his cabinet, an occasion which was made memorable by Webster's second oration. In this connection, it is interesting to note that the ancestor of a recently deceased member of our Board of Directors was the first President of this Association and an esteemed friend of Lafayette. John Brooks, Governor of Massachusetts, was a member of the medical profession. He, however, served as an officer during the Revolution and was present at Lexington with his company of Minute Men and aided in throwing up the entrenchments on Bunker Hill, but, being sent away with despatches, took no part in that occasion. After the war, he resumed the practice of his profession at Medford. In 1816 he was elected Governor of the state, retiring in 1823, when he became the first president of this Association at the time of its incorporation.

As in this case, so in that of many others, to which it is my duty to call your attention today, we find in their antecedents much that is replete with interest. The early history of this body is intimately associated with the names of many of our members whose forebears took an active part in the great events which we strive to commemorate. While we linger with great regret over the memory of those we have lost, it is both a consolation and pleasure to remember that we have still with us many a loyal son as proof that the patriotic enthusiasm of this Association is not on the wane. I am glad to inform you that one of our members has given me permission to say that he has provided in his will for the sum of five thousand dollars to be left to this Association, in memory of an ancestor who fought at the "rail fence," and I am glad also to add that this is not the only instance in which such an appropriate method of commemoration has been planned. While we trust that the time when this organization will reap the benefit of such bequests is still far distant, we may venture to express the hope that these good examples may become an inspiration to other members of our organization. It also gives me great pleasure to announce that through the generosity and patriotism of one of our Directors, Dr. Charles M. Green, the sum of five hundred dollars has been given to this Association in memory of his maternal great-grandfather, Thomas Wetherbee, who fought at the battle of Bunker Hill. The donor makes the following conditions: (1) "That it be added to the Permanent Fund of the Association, and be forever borne on the Treasurer's books as the Thomas Wetherbee Fund; (2) that the income, only, shall be expended for the general purposes of the Association."

In presenting this gift to our Association, our colleague has indicated a motive and a policy which is worthy the respectful consideration of all our members. By such action, not only is the memory of our forefathers perpetuated in an appropriate way but the good work they accomplished thus becomes an incentive for the future support of the traditions of this Association.

Thomas Wetherbee, the subject of this memorial, was de-

scended from the English emigrant, John Wetherbee, who settled in Marlborough, Massachusetts Bay Colony. John Wetherbee married a daughter of John Howe, the first English settler of Marlborough, and together the father and son-in-law served in King Philip's War, John Howe commanding the Garrison House in Marlborough in 1675. Thomas Wetherbee was born in Lunenburg in 1757. He enlisted in Captain George Kimball's Company, and marched at the Lexington Alarm. Later he was enrolled as a private in Captain John Nutting's Company of Colonel Prescott's Regiment, and fought at the battle of Bunker Hill; he suffered a wound of his hand, which resulted in a disabling ankylosis of his fingers, on which account, in his old age, he was pensioned by the Government. He passed most of his life in New Ipswich; but in his later years he removed to Ludlow, Vermont, where he died in his ninety-second year.

Finally, it is a source of profound satisfaction to your President to be able to inform you that this Association, through the tactful and painstaking efforts of our Treasurer, has emerged once more from debt, and that its finances are in good working order and a nucleus for future endowment has been securely established. A recent visit to the Monument grounds shows them to be in as satisfactory condition as our still limited means permit. The completion and opening of the Charlestown Branch of the Public Library on Monument Square is a matter for congratulation as helping to preserve the environment in a manner worthy of its historical importance.

As I have already intimated, we have to record a greater loss from our Board of Directors than has probably ever occurred in our history, no less than eight members of our Board having died since our last annual meeting.

CHARLES FRANCIS FAIRBANKS, whose death occurred on March 9, 1914, at his home in Milton, Massachusetts, was made a member of the Board of Directors in 1867, and was consequently the senior member of the Board.

Mr. Fairbanks was born in Charlestown, September 25, 1842, a son of Henry P. Fairbanks and Mary (Skinner) Fair-

banks. He received his education in a private school at Concord but was unable to meet the expense of entering Harvard College. He was of pure New England blood for many generations back, being of the ninth generation in descent from Jonathan Fairbanks who settled in Dedham in 1636. His great-grandfather, Israel Fairbanks, and his great-great-grandfather Israel both marched from Dedham on the Lexington Alarm and one of that name, either the father or son, was present at the battle of Bunker Hill.

Mr. Fairbanks's father, Henry P. Fairbanks, was an intimate friend and associate of Erastus B. Bigelow, the inventor, and of Horatio N. Bigelow, the inventor's brother. These three men created the Bigelow Carpet Company, of which our Mr. Fairbanks was the "time honored Treasurer," having been elected in 1874. In 1900 the old Bigelow Carpet Company absorbed the business of the Lowell Manufacturing Company and the Company was reorganized with Mr. Fairbanks as Treasurer, and the carpet mills at Clinton and at Lowell had since been conducted under his management. He was also director of the Second National Bank of Boston and of the Arkwright Mutual Fire Insurance Company and was associated with many other important business interests. At the time of his death, he was vice-president and trustee of the Warren Institution for Savings in Charlestown. Indicative of the esteem in which he was held in his own community are the facts that all mills at Clinton, Mass., ceased working at the hour of the funeral, and every church bell in the city tolled its message of sorrow and sympathy coincident with the funeral services at the Emmanuel Church in Boston.

Mr. Fairbanks was for many years a resident of Boston but a few years ago he removed to Milton, his home at the time of his death. He married Julia E. Missroon, who survives him with three sons, Henry P., Charles F. and Stephen Fairbanks, and a daughter, Miss Julia M. Fairbanks.

It has been said by one of his business associates that Mr. Fairbanks was "always straightforward and outspoken and ably enforced every statement with a reason, and I came to think of him as a living encyclopedia of carpet knowledge and

experience. He has set a high standard for the active men of this generation, and his place will not soon be filled."

THOMAS QUINCY BROWNE was one of our oldest directors. He was born February 13, 1830, at the house of his grandfather, Timothy Thompson Browne, of Charlestown. His father was Thomas Browne of Portland, Maine, whose ancestors came to this country from England in 1640 and settled in or near Boston, where they figured in history as clergymen and scholarly men. One of them, Mr. Browne's direct ancestor, married Joanna Cotton, granddaughter of the Rev. John Cotton. This branch of the family, however, moved to Portland, Maine, in the eighteenth century, and followed the sea as captains of vessels whose ships visited many English seaport towns and also the French port of Havre. His mother was Marian Calder Thompson, of Charlestown, daughter of that Timothy Thompson who had the reputation of being the first child born in Charlestown after the battle of Bunker Hill, whose father, returning from the combat, found the child's mother in the throes of child-birth. Marian Calder Thompson had a maternal grandfather, Calder, also fighting in the battle of Bunker Hill, so that the subject of this memoir could boast of two great-grandfathers in the fight.

Early in his childhood, Thomas Browne, Sr., of Portland, died, leaving to his son Thomas Browne a fine old mansion house whither the parents of Quincy Browne moved with their family to pass their remaining days.

He married, in 1852, Juliet Frances, eldest daughter of William Wilder Wheildon, of Concord, Massachusetts, who was for nearly half a century the editor and proprietor of the principal Charlestown newspaper, *The Bunker Hill Aurora*, and for many years one of the officers of this Association and intimately connected with its early traditions. By this marriage there were two daughters who died in infancy and four sons who survived him. His wife died September 15, 1887, and in 1891 he married Caroline Victoria, Mr. Wheildon's third daughter, who survives him.

He began his business career in Boston in the house of Lasigi & Goddard. Later he entered the old merchant house

of A. Hemenway & Company, and, at the death of the senior member, formed a partnership with Charles P. Hemenway under the name of Hemenway & Browne in Boston and Browne & Bache in Valparaiso, Chile. He was a member of the old Boston Board of Trade, a director and afterwards President of the Atlantic National Bank and Treasurer of the Assabet Manufacturing Company before its absorption by the American Woolen Company. He was a life member of the American Unitarian Association and in his active days was a member of the Somerset and Union Clubs and many other social organizations of Boston. His life was passed mainly in Brookline, Concord, and Boston where he died on March 3, 1914 in his eighty-fifth year.

Mr. Browne was a man of retiring disposition and quiet and refined tastes. Of late years his health was such as to withhold him from the activities of his early life, and, although an enthusiastic and interested member of this Association, it is many years since we have had the privilege of seeing him at our annual gatherings.

EDWARD TOBEY BARKER, Superintendent of City Delivery at the Boston Post Office, a position which he occupied for almost forty years, died at Kingston, Massachusetts, on July 19, 1913, at the age of seventy-three years. He was made Superintendent while his kinsman, the Hon. Edward S. Tobey, was Postmaster, in 1874; and he took pride in the fact that in twenty-seven years he did not miss a day at his office.

Mr. Barker was born April 14, 1840, in Charlestown where he lived for many years. His parents were Eben Barker of Charlestown (a Director of this Association) and Sally (Fuller) Barker of Kingston. Of late years he had resided in Cambridge. He was educated in the Boston schools. When the Civil War broke out, he enlisted in the Navy and rose to the position of Quartermaster. He saw active service and was one of the officers with Farragut when, lashed to the rigging, he went up Mobile Bay with the fleet and captured the city. His great-grandfather, Lieutenant Ebenezer Barker, served during the Revolution, and was present at the capture, in Rhode Island, of the British General, Prescott. His grand-

father, Josiah Barker, was Naval Constructor at the Boston Navy Yard where he rebuilt the frigate *Constitution*.

Mr. Barker was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and a charter member of the Society of Colonial Wars of Massachusetts.

Thus it will be seen that our late associate entered as of right, as well as of inclination, into a heritage of service to the nation. Respected and beloved by kinsfolk and friends and the small army of men under his official control, he was an exemplar of modest, retiring and faithful public service.

CHARLES RICHARD LAWRENCE was born in Charlestown, April 23, 1850, and died in Brookline, March 15, 1914. He was a younger son of the Hon. Edward and Mary T. (Baker) Lawrence. His father was long one of the most prominent citizens of Charlestown, which he served in many capacities, chiefly as Chairman of the Mystic Water Board during its entire existence, and as a member of the State Senate and of the Board of Directors of this Association. His son, our late associate, was educated in the public schools of Charlestown and at Chauncy Hall School in Boston, and graduated at Harvard College in the class of 1872. He was soon made an officer of the Bunker Hill National Bank and in due time succeeded his father in the presidency of it and as a member of our own Board of Directors. He was also president of the Charlestown Gas and Electric Company. Later in life he accepted the presidency of the Warren Institution for Savings in Charlestown from which he retired only a short time before his death. He was also a trustee of estates, since his probity and his sagacity in financial matters were generally recognized.

Mr. Lawrence will long be remembered by the poor, the suffering and the unfortunate to whose needs he was ever keenly alive and constantly and most generously ministering. So faithfully did he obey the scriptural injunction that only the recipients of his bounty and his faithful almoners were ever aware of it, many of his charities having been discovered since his lamented death.

Mr. Lawrence's exceptionally quiet and retired life was spent almost wholly in Charlestown and Brookline, and was devoted

to his large fiduciary cares and responsibilities, and his many private charities. But if his friends saw too little of this lovable and sweet-hearted man, who for several years was a patient sufferer from painful maladies, they never forgot his charming personality, his sterling qualities or the nobility of his character.

EDWARD BROOKS was born in Paris, France, on October 19, 1856, and died at Dedham, December 3, 1913. He prepared for college at the Phillips-Exeter Academy and entered the class of 1880 at Harvard College. In 1881 he began a business career and remained actively employed until a short time before his death. On October 21, 1885, he married Mary Crowninshield, daughter of Gardner Greene and Elizabeth (Mifflin) Hammond, of Waterford, Connecticut. He was a descendant of Thomas Brooks of Suffolk, England, who came to America in 1631, and of Caleb, second son of Thomas, being therefore of the same family as Governor Brooks, our first President. Edward Brooks's great-great-grandfather, Joshua Winsor of Duxbury, marched on the Lexington Alarm. His great-great-grandfather, Hon. Nathaniel Gorham, lived in Charlestown at the time of the battle, as did his great-great-great-grandfather Caleb Call. His great-great-grandfather, Seth Sprague, born in 1760, served six months in 1776 at the Gurnet in defense of Plymouth harbor. Peter Chardon Brooks wrote that his father, the Rev. Edward Brooks, was a high Son of Liberty, who went over to Lexington on April 19, 1775, on horseback, with his gun on his shoulder. In 1776, being out of health, he went as Chaplain on the frigate *Hancock* and was captured and carried to Halifax.

Though not an active member in the councils of this Association, it will be seen that our deceased director represented an honored name filled with historical association of our revolutionary struggle.

THORNTON KIRKLAND LOTHROP was born in Dover, New Hampshire, June 3, 1830, and died in Boston, November 2, 1913. His father, Reverend Samuel Kirkland Lothrop, the well-known Unitarian minister, was the son of John Hosmer Lothrop and Jerusha Kirkland. His mother was Mary Lyman Buckminster.

He was a pupil of the Boston Latin School and graduated from Harvard College in the class of 1849. Subsequently, he entered the Harvard Law School and was admitted to practice with the Massachusetts Bar in 1853. During the Civil War he held the position of Assistant District Attorney in this state from April, 1861, to July, 1865. For some years after the war he practiced his profession and also assumed the presidency of the Eastern Railroad; but owing to the condition of his health he was obliged to retire from active work. In later years, he not only edited a life of his father but contributed the "Life of William H. Seward" to the American Statesmen Series edited by John T. Morse, Jr.

He was trustee for many years of the Boston Athenaeum and the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. He was a member of the corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society and of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts. For eighteen years he was trustee of the Massachusetts General Hospital and for several years a member of the State Board of Health of Massachusetts. He was one of the founders of the Union Club of Boston and from 1888 until his death a member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati. Through the work of his father's church, Mr. Lothrop became interested early in life in charities and for over fifty years was associated with the Boston Provident Association and for many years with the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and served as president.

On both sides of his parents' family he was descended from men who played their part prominently in the Revolutionary period of our history. His great-grandfather, John Lothrop, was a missionary to the Indians of Western New York before the Revolution and brigade chaplain during the greater part of the war. William Buckminster, from whom he was descended on his mother's side, commanded the Minute Men in 1774 and was Lieutenant-Colonel of Brewer's regiment at Bunker Hill, where he received a wound which crippled him for life. Coming as he did from such sterling stock, he was always faithful to his historic traditions and

to play a prominent and influential part in the patriotic institutions of his day. A learned man, a public-spirited citizen of our time, his zeal for the common weal was limited only by physical conditions which, in the latter years of his life, gradually removed him from the large circle of friends with whom he loved to work and who loved to work with him.

CHARLES FAVOUR BYAM, a member of our Board of Directors since 1904, was born in South Chelmsford, Massachusetts, July 2, 1834, and died in Arlington on Sunday, September 8, 1913.

Mr. Byam was the son of Ezekiel and Charlotte (Bateman) Byam. He received his education at Worcester Academy and Phillips Andover. In November, 1854, he moved to Charlestown, where of late he had lived, and, beginning in a modest way, increased his business activities until he became the leading shoe dealer in that district.

Mr. Byam had been a trustee and member of the corporation of the Charlestown Five Cent Savings Bank since June, 1882, and at the time of his death was the oldest member of the corporation, both in years and length of service. He was a member of the advisory board of the American Trust Company, a member of the board of directors of the Charlestown Gas and Electric Light Company, director of the Mutual Protective Fire Insurance Company, trustee and member of the finance committee of the Newton Theological Institution, and a close friend of President Horr of that school. He was a member of the Boston Baptist Social Union and a deacon in the First Baptist Church of Charlestown. He was also a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Mr. Byam's Charlestown home had been for many years at 37 High Street, but his death occurred at the home of his niece, Mrs. A. E. Watkins, where his wife died a few months before.

Mr. Byam was a fine example of the old-fashioned type of the American citizen of pure stock. He was a man of unassuming demeanor and at the meetings of the board of directors, of which he was a faithful attendant, his opinion was regarded with respect. He was the type of a class of member of this Association which we should all be glad to see preserved.

THOMAS MINNS came of a distinguished ancestry, having been descended from the Rev. John Wilson, the first minister of the First Church in Boston, and many others who were prominent in the colony of the Massachusetts Bay. Born in Boston, December 5, 1832, the son of Constant-Freeman and Frances A. (Parker) Minns, he died at his summer home in Princeton, Massachusetts, October 28, 1913. At an early age he entered the employ of Lawrence, Stone & Company of this city, who were agents of several of the large textile mills at Lowell and Lawrence, where he received an admirable commercial training. He has been described by a contemporary as "a youth of fine appearance, of genial disposition, always ready and willing. His most marked trait was his alertness," not only of body but of mind. He became a prosperous merchant and attained to a position of influence in this community, and gave a generous mind to the administration of large and important trusts which were confided to his hands. Among these trusts was the great Robert Charles Billings estate, which was largely distributed to charitable institutions by his executors of whom Mr. Minns was the survivor.

Mr. Minns was long a member and councilor of The Colonial Society of Massachusetts, a Founder of the Bostonian Society, and a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society and many other bodies, in all of which he took an active and intelligent interest.

**ADDRESS OF MARSHALL PUTNAM
THOMPSON, ESQUIRE**

THE FIFTH MUSKETEER

THE MARQUIS DE LA FAYETTE

BY MARSHALL PUTNAM THOMPSON, A. B., LL. B.

One hundred and thirty-nine years ago today there were, among the many soldiers quartered about Boston, six soldiers; and I mention the six because, if they had not existed, your speaker would not have been here. Three of them were officers; two of them privates; one a sergeant; none of them, so far as I know, were in the battle. All of them probably expected to be in the battle; one of them, the sergeant, was doing sentry duty at Prospect Hill.

This sergeant was armed and equipped like most of his companions. He wore short trousers of homespun, belted at the waist, long hand-knitted woolen stockings, low shoes, or perhaps moccasins; he had a shirt of calico, a frock of linen; his costume was not very different from that of King Harold's bowmen at Hastings;* it was the most comfortable, common-sense uniform ever invented, and the speed of movement and the long marches of the Revolutionary soldiers can in a measure be ascribed to it. Our modern baseball uniforms, the most comfortable athletic dress known, are in all essentials the same, and I am sure that my friends Sergeant Risem and Corporal Manning† who are here today, in their hearts, wish their service uniforms were of the same pattern, for our comfortable looking service uniforms are a delusion and a snare; they take too long to get into and they take too long to get out of. Kipling has told how the British army without its trousers took an Indian town, and I believe that today, in case of a sudden surprise, our soldiers would have to fight as "Sans Culottes."

* Adams, History of the United States.

† First Sergeant Edward O. Risem and Corporal Edward J. Manning of the 7th Company Coast Artillery Corps, Mass., acted as ushers.

Our Sergeant at Prospect Hill was armed with a heavy musket weighing not far from eighteen pounds, and nearly six feet in length; it was so long and so heavy that it took months of practice and the muscles of a Hercules to fire it without a rest; it was a smooth bore; it had a flint lock and its sights were of the most primitive description. It was not good for much beyond a hundred yards; and Benjamin Franklin, knowing this, strongly advised the use of bows and arrows by our army.

In the Seven Years' War, it was estimated that only one out of eight hundred shots found its mark, and that was the general record of the British army who fired in volleys, the gun being held at the waist. The general record of our army in the Revolution and in 1812 was one hit for four hundred shots. At Vera Cruz, the other day, according to my morning newspaper, one out of every one hundred and sixty-seven of the Americans engaged was killed or wounded, and you are familiar with the frightful mortality of the British before the rail fence at Bunker Hill. At the Battle of Bunker Hill, as Colonel Fisher tells us, about 1,800 Provincials were engaged and 2,640 Englishmen; of the former 420 were killed or wounded; of the latter 1,054.

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"For," said the Captain. "For? Why to be guillotined, of course."*

Well, whether you survive or not, it is time to begin, and the story opens for us, as might any of the Dumas novels, at a jollification held by the officers of the Black Musketeers at the old garrison city of Metz for which place we have seen the Fifth Musketeer set out in his travelling carriage and where by this time he has arrived—the date, the evening of the eighth of August, 1775, and the period that of the first year of the reign of Louis Sixteenth.

It was a great and memorable occasion, this dinner of the eighth of August, 1775, for it was given by the officers of the crack regiment of the French army, and the guest of the evening was William, Duke of Gloucester, brother of George the Third, King of England, and his Highness of Gloucester was a character,—a bluff, upstanding English gentleman who hated his royal brother most cordially. He was in temporary exile, having married without the consent of brother George, and he was just in the mood to enjoy the hospitality of the young French noblemen who officered the garrison at Metz.† Yes, a great and memorable occasion, greater and more memorable than any one at the table suspected. There was peace for the time being between France and England; the best of good feeling prevailed, and as the evening wore on the French and English officers began to drink toasts to the famous officers of each

* Note to abridgement by Elizabeth Worthy Latimer of Articles in *London Quart. Review*, 1886, republished by her in "My Scrap Book of the French Revolution."

† The Regiment de Noailles. See, however, Horace Walpole "Memoirs of George III" who says of the Duke of Gloucester, "He was of a most decent and sober deportment." Horace Walpole however had strong reason for supporting the character of the Duke against any charge of levity. "The attention of the Duke of Gloucester to the Dowager Waldegrave flatters Horry Walpole not a little, though he pretended to dislike it" (Letter Gilly Willimas to George Selwyn). The Countess of Waldegrave, whose marriage to the Duke of Gloucester created a great scandal, was the illegitimate daughter of Edward Walpole, brother of Horace Walpole, and was at the same time the daughter of a milliner, grand-daughter of a Cabinet Minister, widow of an Earl and wife of a Prince of the blood. See John Henage Jeses's "Memoirs George III."

other's countries. The French toasted Marlborough and the English Mareschal Saxe, the French toasted the Duke of Cumberland, and the English the Duc de Richelieu who had beaten them at Fontenay,—they toasted Wolfe and they toasted Montcalm; and finally it came the turn of the Duke of Gloucester and up he stood and the French in their white and silver and the English in their crimson and gold * stood up with him and the whole glittering company stood waiting, expecting that William of Gloucester, as was the etiquette, would propose a toast to the King of France, or at least to the Duke of Provence, his brother. William of Gloucester, however, did nothing of the sort. It was of course late in the evening, and I presume his Highness of Gloucester was swaying a little on his feet, and that his voice was a little thick, for he raised his glass and blurted out, "A long life and a merry one to the Rebels of Middlesex," and sat down.

Well, the English and the French were thoroughbreds and they drank the toast, but one looked at another and finally the Colonel voiced what was in the minds of all by turning to the Duke and saying, "Pardon me, my Lord Duke, but who are the Rebels of Middlesex?" Then up again stood William of Gloucester, and this time he was undoubtedly a little fuddled, for he shouted out, "A lot of poor devils of peasants and fishermen who are probably all going to be hanged, but they are brave fellows, and I'm for 'em, by Gad! for they have licked two of the best regiments in the British army and they have made that prig of an Earl Percy turn tail and run, and they have put the nose of my brother deucedly out of joint at Lexington in America."

"But what's it all about?"—the questions came now in volleys.

"Well," said his Highness, who was not remarkable for his intelligence, "So far as I can tell, my brother insisted on their drinking tea, and they wouldn't drink tea, don't blame 'em.

* The private soldiers were, however, miserably clad and fed, the government allowed them but one meal a day and put the burden on the innkeepers who fed them with scraps and refuse.

See *Memoirs d'un Paysan*. Erckmann and Chatrian.

never drink it myself, hate it." Then he went on, more at length, and explained something of the situation and concluded by saying that if well led, the revolt might amount to something, but as there wasn't a gentleman in America to command them, they would probably all be hanged.*

Opposite the Duke sat an awkward, freckled, red-haired lad of nineteen, and as his Grace concluded he bent forward eagerly and said:

"Could one help these people, my Lord?"

"Why yes, my lad, I suppose so—if he was there," said the Duke.

"Well, then, I will go and help them," said the boy, and at that instant the spark of the French Revolution was kindled, and the independence of the United States assured. For this boy, gentlemen, was our old friend the Marquis de La Fayette,† whom I have called the Fifth Musketeer; and who was one of the richest noblemen in France. Long afterward he wrote, "From that moment I determined to throw in my lot with the American Colonists, for it flashed over me that this was the last stand of liberty, and that defeated there, it would have no refuge and no standing in the world."

D'Artagnan, the Gascon, had an idea, would soon be mounted on his piebald mare, as lively a hobby horse as ever existed.

The Marquis de La Fayette was born in the year 1757, in the mountainous province of Auvergne, near to Gascony, the birthplace of D'Artagnan and Henry of Navarre, and the Fayettes of Auvergne were a famous race to whose exploits I would like to devote this entire paper—great nobles, ruling their tenantry like little kings, but living among them and respected and liked.

So long ago as the time of Joan of Arc there had been a

* See La Fayette Memoirs published in Brussels about 1835 and Brooks's "True Story of La Fayette."

† "La Fayette se trouvait en garrison a Metz, lorsquoi les premiere nouvelles de l'insurrection americain y furent apporties par le duc de Gloucester, frere du roi d'Angleterre" etc. Nouvelle Biographie Général 1.-28.

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"There was a man, once, called Samson," says the Doctor, a little ponderously.

"Ah, listen, the Padre preaches a sermon," they cry.

"And," continues Dr. Cooper, "he was a prisoner to a despotic government."

"Ma foi! we are all Samsons," says an officer. "We will pull down Gaza."

"All right," says the Doctor, perhaps a little nettled at the interruption, "but take care Gaza doesn't break your necks. It smashed Samson's."

Two of those young officers became Republican generals, and more than two, including the generals, lost their heads by the guillotine,* but their spirit was the spirit of the six thousand French soldiers that went back to France.

"At this time," says Madame de Campan, in her memoirs, "our young men came back from the American war and all filled with Republican notions."

"The return of the French army from America," says

pected, that the Americans were not over-anxious to have French Canada in the possession of a French Marquis. In May he conducted a brilliant retreat at Barren Hill near Philadelphia, later he marched two thousand men overland from the Hudson to Providence to assist a contemplated joint movement of French and English which fell through. In January, 1779, he sailed from Boston for France in the *Alliance*. The crew of the *Alliance*, largely composed of British deserters, mutinied and was put down by La Fayette and his few American officers and sailors. In France La Fayette's insistence persuaded the King against the bitter opposition of the Queen to send Rochambeau, Lieutenant General of France, a fleet and six thousand men to America, making Rochambeau, at the request of La Fayette, subject in rank while in America, to Washington. La Fayette brought the news to Washington in advance of the expedition. A fresh scheme for the invasion of Canada under command of La Fayette was thwarted by Benedict Arnold, and after Arnold's treason and expedition to Virginia, La Fayette was sent thither with twelve hundred continental troops to oppose him. Cornwallis joined Arnold, and the southern campaign finally ended with Yorktown. After Yorktown La Fayette went back to France and assisted greatly in the conduct of the peace negotiations, returning to America in 1784 to take part in the celebration of American triumphs.

* "My Scrap Book of the French Revolution," Mrs. E. W. Latimer.

Also mentioned in Lord Acton's, "Lectures French Revolution," page 32, published 1910.

- Buckle, "was the greatest immediate cause of the French Revolution."

The Queen had foreseen all this and had constantly opposed the American alliance and had understood that in every village would be one who had seen a country like those manufactured out of his ink bottle by Rousseau, or had talked with one who had seen such a country. La Fayette, still a boy, was the national hero. The King gave him a Major-General's commission in the French army, "while," he wrote to Washington, "all the ladies wish to kiss me, which is not unpleasant."—He was, as Hobson, home from the war.

With all his honors, he still rode fast and far his hobby of freedom.

He hunted up an eloquent Huguenot minister and brought him to court, with the result that the civil disabilities of the Huguenots were removed.*

He freed the slaves of his West India estates. •

He visited Frederick the Great, sat at dinner cheek-by-jowl with his old opponent Lord Cornwallis,† and was egged on by the King to talk of liberty. When he got through, the old crocodile remarked:

"Once was a young man, made rich by his father, a very bright young man, and he wished to control all his father's business. Yes, all of his business. Do you know what became of that young man, my Lord Marquis?" My Lord Marquis shook his head.

"Well, he was hanged," said the King.‡

There was considerable point to this, for La Fayette's private fortune had come from the monarchic system and his wife's family, or rather, clan, was receiving at that very time, aside from the income from their estates, a pretty little

* "A Huguenot Pastor," in "My Scrap Book of the American Revolution."

† Carlyle's "History of Frederick the Great" mentions this dinner.

‡ While in practice the most absolute of rulers, Frederick wrote a code of laws, promulgated after his death, based on the general principles of the "Rights of Man." See De Tocqueville's "The Old Regime." Note 4, Appendix.

present from the King of four hundred thousand dollars a year.*

The corner stone of the great monument whose care is the peculiar duty of this Association was laid by La Fayette with Masonic ceremonies, and La Fayette was a Mason, and the part taken by the Masons and other kindred societies in organizing the French Revolution is an obscure but highly significant chapter in history.†

"The appalling thing in the French Revolution," says Lord Acton,‡ in one of his lectures, "is not the tumult, but the design. Through all the fire and smoke we perceive the influence of calculating organization. The managers remain studiously concealed and masked; but there is no doubt about their presence from the first." These managers worked through secret societies, societies with many degrees and circles. In the innermost circles were men of ideas who seized on Masonry as a vehicle for disseminating their doctrine. Chief among them, himself concealed, was a German, Weisshaupt, professor of Canon law at the University of Ingolstadt. The chief fear of this inner circle, the fear of men like Swedenborg, for instance, was, that in case of revolution, the nobility and the middle classes would become the legatees of the power of the crown.§ Their emissaries were men like Cagliostro|| and the mysterious St. Germain. Among the illuminati high in the order, but still not knowing the full intentions of the leaders, were men like the Duke of Orleans, John Paul Jones and

* "The Noailles family received 2,000,000 francs a year." Dabney, "Causes of the French Revolution."

† "On arrival at the grounds, General La Fayette, at the request of Mr. Webster, President of the Association, assumed a master's apron, took a trowel in his hands, placed the mortar underneath the prepared corner-stone and with the assistance of operative masons laid it in its proper place." Recollections of General La Fayette in 1822 and 1825, A. A. Parker, 1879.

‡ Regius Professor of History, Cambridge University (Eng.).

§ "Secret Societies and the French Revolution."

|| In this connection read Dumas' "Memoirs of a Physician" where the novelist ascribes to Cagliostro not only his own actions but some of those of St. Germain.

La Fayette; and these men believed in a constitutional monarchy, a crowned republic, were the leaders who set the Revolution in motion, who believed that they would control the Revolution, whose work in fact did contain the best in the Revolution, but who were in the end displaced by others; but at the time of which we are speaking, La Fayette was one of the great leaders and he was engaged in organization work everywhere in France.

It was an age of mysticism, of dreams, of idealism, and to one taking a broad view of history, it is suggestive how mysticism and idealism have ushered in the great world movements and then subsided, and how the results of those great movements have worked themselves out under the influence of materialistic thought.

The Crusades, the Reformation, the French Revolution, all show the same phenomena. At the time of the Revolution two mutually antagonistic phenomena were in operation,* for the Reformation had freed men's minds, and yet from the time of the Reformation, political institutions had more and more tended to hamper and restrict the initiative and activity of the individual.

Perhaps something of the sort is at work today. The Industrial Revolution, ushered in by the Political Revolution, has tended to make the individual hand worker of less and less importance, while the whole range of modern philosophy has been to show the greater and greater value of the individual in the scheme of the universe; and this results in a constant state of industrial war, and is it extravagant to see in the Gnostic movement in religion and in the Feminist movement, in the spiritualistic hypotheses of Professor Crooke and Sir Oliver Lodge in the real and pseudo discoveries in Psychology, in academic Socialism the same phenomena of mysticism and idealism that have ushered in other great and radical changes in human institutions? If this something is pending, and I do not venture to say it is, only a comparative few are interested; most of us disregard the signs; and in France, prior to the

* Guizot's "History of Civilization."

Revolution, the bulk of the population was not interested and disregarded the signs, and La Fayette, engaged everywhere in attempting to organize revolt, was frequently discouraged. "It seems impossible to rouse the people," he wrote to his brother Mason, George Washington. "About all we can do is to increase, in all directions, passive discontent."

Well, the crash came, the treasury suspended specie payments, the kingdom was bankrupt. No wonder, for out of a loan of twenty-five millions of dollars in this era of reform, only six million five hundred thousand went to the State, while eighteen million five hundred thousand went into the private pockets of the King's brothers, the Queen and the Queen's favorites.* No wonder the Queen was called Madame Deficit.

They called an assemblage of the Notables. The Notables refused to tax themselves and then La Fayette took a bold step and called for the States General, in effect for a national convention.

"Do I understand," said the Duke of Provence, who presided, "that the Marquis de La Fayette wishes to go on record as calling for the States General?"

"I do," said La Fayette, and the States General was summoned.†

* Dabney, "Causes of the French Revolution."

† It is a difficult matter to determine the exact receipts and expenditures in France in 1789 but from what the speaker could glean from such sources as were available it would appear that the ordinary income of the Treasury, was, taking the franc at twenty cents, \$95,400,000. The ordinary income of the French Republic, 1913 (Statesman year book), was \$933,021,752, and the ordinary receipts of the Treasury of the United States, \$724,000,000.

In France in 1789, \$9,250,000 was paid to officers of the army and \$8,800,000 to the privates and non coms a total of \$17,050,000 for something less, ordinarily, than two hundred thousand men. In 1913, the War department of France spent \$191,431,580 and that of the United States \$160,000,000, not counting pensions. That is, the United States, in 1913, spent about the same proportion of its income as France spent in 1789, and on its comparatively small army. The population of France in 1789 was about 25,000,000; of France in 1913 about 40,000,000; of the United States about (last census) 90,000,000. Some other items of expenditure in France in 1789 are also of interest. To 131 Bishops and Arch Bishops, \$6,550,000; ex-

Now in these exciting days when the future lay in the balance, let us read a few extracts from the diary of the King himself, and get a glimpse of the plans of despotism.

"July 2nd. Mounted horseback at the gate Du Main to hunt a stag. Took one."

"July 3rd. Nothing."

"July 4th. Hunted a buck. Took one and shot twenty nine game." *

The diary continues in the same strain until Sunday, the thirteenth, when there is a startling innovation.

"Sunday, July 13th. Nothing. Took medicine."

But the Queen—that is different. She "stuck to the job," willy nilly, though she said, "The Queens of France are only happy so long as they meddle with nothing."†

"Every woman who meddles with affairs is out of the line of her duty."

Crossing a hall to get to the council chamber she overheard one of the musicians say, "A Queen who does her duty will remain in her apartment to knit."‡

Said the Queen—"That man is quite right."§ Still her sentiments were the sentiments of those about her, the King's brothers, the Cardinal, the Archbishop of Paris, the Polignacs, to whom she gave fifty-two thousand dollars a year for being cheerful.

And their idea was that it was the duty of the States General to vote money and go home. They expected, of course, that the States General would demand some concessions which

penses Royal Household, \$12,600,000; to pay debts Countess of Polignac, \$100,000, for her daughter's dowry \$200,000; to the Guimenré family to relieve them of their estates, \$2,400,000. To the Noailles family, \$400,000.

The annual deficit amounted to about sixteen million dollars and "there had been borrowed in the last ten years 17,250,000 livres (Camb. Mod. Hist. Vol VIII—P. 182). See also in this connection "État de la France en 1789," Paris 1861, Boiteau; Dabney, "Causes French Revolution"; Arthur Young, "Travels in France"; De Tocqueville, "Old Regime"; Taine, "Ancien Regime"; etc.

* "Histoire des Montagnards," par Alphonse Esquiros.

† Madame de Campan.

‡ *Ibid.*

§ *Ibid.*

would be granted or not as the King chose after he got the money—that was all in the game, but that sovereignty was in the crown.

The States General also stuck to the job. They believed they had come together to regenerate France, but had little practical idea of how to set about it. They even did not know enough to properly organize or to draw up rules of procedure.*†

For a while they muddled along. They carried the point that all three orders were to sit together. They were locked out of their hall—they went to the Tennis Court and swore never to separate till they had done something. No one at that time seems to have had a clear idea of what the something was to be—and then they were at a loss.‡

And now La Fayette was again the active force, once more came to the front. There was living at that time in Paris an awkward, ill-dressed§ foreigner, a man, however, of experience in popular assemblies; and in this time of confused ideas La Fayette went to him for practical advice ||, and from that

* Jefferson's Correspondence.

† De Tocqueville, "The Old Régime." "Nothing less is (was) demanded than the simultaneous and systematic repeal of all laws, and abolition of all the customs prevailing in the country."

‡ Tennis Court Oath:

"The National Assembly, considering that it has been summoned to determine the constitution of the Kingdom, to effect the regeneration of public order and to maintain the true principles of the monarchy; that nothing can prevent it from continuing its deliberations in whatever place it may be forced to establish itself, and lastly, that wherever its members meet together, there is the National Assembly. Decrees that all the members of this assembly shall immediately take a solemn oath never to separate and to reassemble wherever circumstances shall require until the constitution of the Kingdom shall be established and consolidated upon firm foundations; and that the said oath being taken, all the members and each of them individually shall ratify by their signatures this steadfast resolution."

Duvergier Lois 1.24, as translated in Const. and Doc. France, 1789-1907. Anderson, page 3.

§ Adams's History of the United States.

|| Read Jefferson's Correspondence. Memoirs of La Fayette and Munier's Address to his constituents; also Buckle's History of Civilization in England and letter of Earl of Dorset, British Minister to Wm. Pitt.

moment the States General acted with promptitude, energy and skill.

On June 17, following the advice of the stranger * they declared the Third Estate, the National Assembly,—that is, they put on record the fact they were a law-making body, not a mere charitable organization for the benefit of the crown.

And now having read the King's diary, let us see what La Fayette's diary would have been for those early days of July.

On July 2nd, when the King shot a stag, La Fayette was elected Vice-President of the Assembly, his ill-dressed friend having suggested an organization.

On the 3rd, the Queen countered by ordering up from various parts of France fifty thousand soldiers.

On the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th, the Royalist representatives sparred for time. The Queen was learning to play politics, and we may imagine that our ill-dressed adviser respected her for it and enjoyed the game.

On the 9th, the troops began to come in, and they planted a battery at the door of the Assembly.

On the 10th, the Assembly said, "Withdraw your troops."

On the 11th, the Queen answered, "If you are afraid you can go home."

"We did not petition to run away," said Mirabeau.

On the 12th, the bomb of Revolution exploded, and by the hand of La Fayette. He rose in the Assembly. He presented a document, the most important of the Revolution; a document which officially started the Revolution, which was the Revolution. The document was called the "Declaration of

* See Guizot's "History of Civilization in Europe"; also Sir James Stephen (Prof. Hist. Camb. Un. 1857), *Lectures History of France*, Vol. I. pp. 332-413. "The States General met May 5, 1789. It contained approximately three hundred nobles, three hundred clergy, six hundred deputies of the Third Estate. As Louis XVI had failed to provide regulations respecting its organization and method of voting, a controversy immediately developed over these questions. The nobles and clergy desired separate organizations and vote by order. The Third Estate demanded a single organization and vote by head." Anderson, "Const. and Documents, Illustrating History of France," page I.

the Rights of Man," the nub of which was that sovereignty rested with the people, and this was flat rebellion.

It was written with the same use of phrase which appears in the bills of right in our State Constitutions, that appears in the first ten amendments to the Constitution of the United States, which were not adopted till the following September. It also had phrases of the Declaration of Independence, and the author was the awkward, ill-dressed stranger consulted by La Fayette—one Thomas Jefferson of Virginia.*

Now as we have seen, the Declaration of Rights was an act of flat rebellion; it was also a slap in the face to every government in the world except three,† and consider for a moment the opposing forces in and about Versailles.

On the side of the Queen, Benseval's Dragoons, the Nassau Regiment of Prince Lambesq, the Royal Germans, the Royal Hungarians, three thousand Swiss, three thousand six hundred French Guards, three hundred Body Guards, fifteen thousand soldiers in the heart of Paris, batteries of artillery in all directions, intrenchments on the surrounding hills, a fortress with walls forty feet thick, and armed with cannon in the midst of Saint Antoine, in all, in the immediate vicinity, fifty thousand regular troops, and behind them a hundred and fifty thousand more.

On the other side a piece of paper drawn on the ideas of a Virginia farmer.

I do not think that we realize that, on the twelfth of July, when La Fayette read the Declaration of Rights and proclaimed rebellion, the Assembly did not have a single regiment—a regiment, not a single soldier, not even a constable, or what in England they called a "bum bailiff," subject to its orders, and no law or shadow of authority by which it could have summoned a single policeman to guard the door of its own hall. Yet in effect it issued a writ of ejectment against a tenant in good and sufficient possession for six hundred years.

* See Jefferson's Correspondence; Abbot, *Hist. French Revolution*; "The Knight of Liberty," etc.; Buckle's *Hist. Civilization in England*; Correspondence Earl of Dorset, etc.

† England, Switzerland and the United States.

MR. SPEAKER, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst., and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

The subject of the letter is of great importance, and I have no doubt that the authorities will give it the most careful consideration. I have also the honor to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant.

for a cockade, had come into conflict with the dragoons and that riot was on foot. Still the laughter and songs continued while the Queen and Council made out lists of those about to be hanged, and all night long and all the next day and the next night for seventy-two hours Monsieur Le Marquis de La Fayette presided over the Assembly, the most conspicuous figure to catch the royal lightning. And then came a courier, La Fayette's brother-in-law, the Count de Noailles, telling how riot had become revolt, that the French Guards had joined the people, that Private Hans and Private Jacob refused to fire,* that the Bastille had fallen, that up from the depths had come drunken women and frenzied men and that the city was in the hands of a howling mob of "Sans Culottes."

"July 13th. Nothing, took medicine," said the King.

You know the familiar anecdote, how that it was not until ten o'clock on the night of the 14th and when the King was in bed, that they told him the Bastille had fallen.

"Why, it's a riot," said the King.

"Sire, it is revolution," was the answer.

Yes, the King was a truthful man, he had taken his medicine. The next day he came down to the Assembly and said he approved of all they had done.

From this day on, however, to the Royalist party, not only of France, but of Europe, La Fayette was the arch traitor, and to the Queen, anathema.† She always spoke of him as the "Rebel," the ladies of her entourage as "the Brigand." ‡

Burke in one of his magnificent periods said something to the effect that at one unfriendly look cast at the Queen of France, ten thousand swords would leap from their scabbards to her defence; but from the beginning of the Revolution until both beautiful Queen and gallant Marquis were prisoners, it was the

* Compare events in Ulster in March, 1914.

† "That there should be no more sympathy expressed by the King and the royalists ever after with the elevated principles and character of La Fayette or staunchness of his loyalty . . . is quite intolerable." Professor Smyth, *Lectures on French Revolution*, II. 298.

‡ Madame de Campan.

sword of La Fayette alone that was interposed, not once, but many times, to save her from an ignoble death. His personal loyalty prevented his being an earlier Napoleon, cost him his popularity, endangered his life and drove him into exile." "He is a Grandison Cromwell," said Mirabeau. "He is a Noodle," said Napoleon, but we forget that Mirabeau was under salary from the Queen and that Napoleon added to his characterization, "For he is an honest man."

And now let us turn to Paris. At that day a "Sans Culotte" was as hateful to a deputy as to the King, and the work of La Fayette in preserving public order from the day of the Bastille to the dissolution of the National Assembly has never been appreciated.

Other than the brief commands of La Fayette, there was for months no apparent government.* Royalty folded its hands; the new government was not organized; the streets of Paris were filled with spectres calling "Bread! Bread!" Every day saw an incipient riot at the bakers'. Swarms of the idle and criminal from all over Europe were in the city.† Thousands of ex-servants of the nobility, thousands of workmen‡ from the idle manufactories§ swelled the population. The

* Carlisle, Michelet.

† "Reminiscences of An American Gentleman in Paris," republished in "My Scrap Book of the French Revolution," Mrs. Latimer.

‡ The extravagance of the Court had had this to its credit that it had tended to keep alive the manufacture of those articles of luxury that are at the base of modern French prosperity.

See "Le Mobilier au XVII et au XVIII Siècle" for the influence of Madame Pompadour in establishing and maintaining the "Gobelins," and how the Revolution temporarily put a stop to industrial progress.

§ It has been frequently pointed out how the famous conditions of 1789 in France contributed to the excesses of the Revolution, that in the winter of 1788, three hundred persons died of starvation in St. Antoine, etc., and that the condition of the crops was largely owing to the system of taxation, which prevented proper rotation (Arthur Young, Travels). On the other hand, little attention has been paid to the fact that industrially France was never so prosperous, "Bordeaux had a larger trade than London," (Arthur Young) and it must occur to any one that the enormous sums "squandered" by the Court, could not have vanished in thin air, they landed in somebody's pockets and these pockets were those of the middle

emissaries of the Count d'Artois used every effort to incite tumult, and besides all this the Royal Commanders tried to throw all the arsenals and dockyards into the hands of the English.*

La Fayette organized the National Guard; he was its Commander-in-Chief; he was everywhere evident; he lived in the saddle. Let me note the testimony of the time—"In this miserable and famished state of Paris, denuded of all authority, there were on the whole but very few acts of violence—M. de La Fayette interposed several times at the critical moment and was attended to." †

He called about him in those days his American phalanx,—Admiral d'Estaing at Versailles, ‡ Rochambeau on the frontiers. ‡ The password in Paris was Washington and Liberty. To his aide-de-camp was given, at his request, and to strengthen his influence, a brevet commission of Captain in the American army. § Everywhere the Cincinnati was on guard. ||

The speaker has not the temerity, the ability, or the time, to tell the whole story of the Constitutional epoch, or in completeness even a part of a part of that epoch; read elsewhere of La Fayette's service on the fifth of October, of the day of Varennes when, had he chosen, he could have been Dictator, of the time when he, as well as Napoleon, gave a whiff of grape-shot to the mob.

Of how he once more consulted with Thomas Jefferson, managed with his assistance to harmonize the contending factions and rose from the Virginian's table where, with seven others, he had sat for six hours in consultation, with the famous

classes, and this very prosperity tended to hasten the Revolution; the Nobility, not the peasants, set the ball in motion, the Girondins tried to hold it, the lower elements upset the Girondins, but in the end it was the Bourgeoise, that, as a class, profited socially and politically. Read in this connection, chapter XVI, "Ancien Regime," De Tocqueville.

* Statement of Earl of Dorset, British Minister to France.

† Madame de Campan, Michelet, etc.

‡ Ibid.

§ Messages of the Presidents.

|| Compare list of French officers of Cincinnati with officers of National Guard.

Constitution of 1791, practically complete. "Not the best Constitution," he wrote to Washington, "but the best we could do."

In this Constitution, which was hailed as an incendiary document all over Europe, La Fayette was in whole or part mainly responsible for the following:

The abolition of slavery, the enfranchisement of the Protestant and the Jew, the abolition of the Feudal System, liberty of speech, of opinion and of the press, a property qualification for voters, a permission to actors to be married and to be buried, a salary to parish priests of twelve hundred dollars a year, and a salary to the King of five million dollars a year.*

On the day the Assembly dissolved, La Fayette had carried as its last official word an act granting full pardon to all persons under trial, imprisonment or arrest, or accusation for taking part in the revolutionary struggle.

He was also responsible for reforms in the organization and equipment of the army, and it is a matter of proper pride to us that the despised militia of Bunker Hill and the ragged soldiers of Valley Forge had a part and a large part in the training of that famous army of France which camped in almost every capital of Europe.

"Pooh!" said the Marquis, when they laughed at his ragged volunteers, at their muskets carried at a trail and their go-as-you-please gait, "In America my men were uniformed when they had a shirt and a gun, and usually they didn't have the shirt."†

Feeling that his work was accomplished, La Fayette resigned from the leadership of the National Guard and retired to his estates, first, however, being defeated as a candidate for Mayor of Paris by the Jacobins supported by the party of the Court.

* See however the stringent regulations aimed at associations of workmen passed by this Revolutionary Assembly in "Documents and Constitutions of the French Revolution."

† See Correspondence, Gouverneur Morris.

When La Fayette started on his Virginia Campaign, he pledged his own credit with the Baltimore merchants to buy his men shirts.

"La Fayette," said the Queen, "would have been Mayor, not of Paris, but of the Palace. Petion is a fool and we can control him with money," and this remark is illuminative of the position of the Queen. The King, if let alone, would probably have supported the Constitution. He and La Fayette were really of the same party, the party of the crowned Republic, for there were now four parties in France, the Constitutionalists, La Fayette's party; the Republicans, the party of Madame Roland and the Girondists; the Anarchists, the party of Robespierre, of Danton and Murat, of the mob; and the party of the Queen, the party of absolute monarchy.

There was war with Austria. The Queen threw her influence with the party of the mob, the idea being that if things could be kept in confusion, there would be a chance for the foreign armies to reach Paris. According to Madame de Campan, she had a map on which each day she pricked with pins the advance of the Austrians and Prussians and sent money to the leaders of the sections. The general policy of the Court was to delay everything, refuse to act, veto constantly, so that the nation could not be organized for defence; on the other hand, the Jacobins were urging measures which were aimed not only at the throne but at the lives of the royal family, at anarchy and mob rule. Word came to La Fayette that the mob of Paris had on a holiday invaded the Tuileries and grossly insulted the King. He wrote a hot letter to the Assembly, accusing the Jacobins of inciting sedition.

He followed his letter to Paris. He entered the Assembly and made a speech in favor of public order. He was accused, and accused, I must say, on perfectly logical grounds, there being a law that anyone leaving the army in the face of the enemy without leave should suffer death. The impeachment was however defeated, and La Fayette went to the King.

He knew that the sections were already arming for an attack on the Tuileries, that at any moment the tocsin might ring, and that the plan was to overthrow both King and Constitution, and he believed that nine-tenths of the people of France and the soldiers of the army wished for the Constitution.

Well, as has been said, he went to the King and told him to

mount on horseback, take his sword in his hand, put himself in the midst of five hundred loyal troops under command of La Fayette, leave Paris, join the army in the field, place himself like his ancestors at the head of his troops to repel invasion, and that all France would rally to his support—and La Fayette was right—but the King, or rather the Queen, refused. So earnestly, however, did La Fayette feel, that he resolved to save the royal family in spite of themselves. The next day there was to be a review of the National Guard, and La Fayette planned to put himself at its head and carry off the King.

That night, however, Mayor Petion received news of the plan and remanded the order for the review—and the messenger who brought the news was sent by Marie Antoinette.*

So back rode La Fayette to the army and with him the last chance of the French Sovereigns, but before the eyes of the stubborn and gallant Queen, the only man in her party, was the vision of a grim, ever-advancing, ever-victorious Austrian army, of a day approaching when a lofty throne should be erected in Paris before which should be led the people for judgment, and every personal and political insult avenged.† To La Fayette's aide-de-camp, Colombe, she said, "The best thing that could happen to us would be for him (La Fayette) to be confined for two months in a tower."

Within a few days news came to La Fayette of the attack on the Tuileries, the imprisonment of the King and Queen and that France was in the hands of the Paris mob; that he himself was condemned and agents on the way to arrest him. When they arrived, La Fayette arrested the agents, but found that in the face of the advancing Austrians he could not lead his army against Paris, and so, mounting his horse and accompanied by a few faithful officers, he rode away in the night and apparently disappeared off the face of the earth.

Over France and over Europe swept the blood-stained blast of the "Terror." The Duchess D'Ayen and the sisters of Adrienne rode in the jolting tumbrels to the guillotine.

* Tulongeon.

† Dumas, *Carlisle*. (See also Duke of Brunswick's Manifesto. French Charters and Constitutions, page 121.)

Adrienne and her daughters were in prison in Paris, her son fleeing across the ocean to the asylum promised by General Knox and General Washington, and Adrienne herself would have followed her mother and sisters, had not the American Minister interposed, the American Minister,* who stood by his duties when all his colleagues withdrew, and who, representing as he did a country three thousand miles away, a small country and a weak one and with no navy, protested so vigorously and bravely against the outrage of sending Madame La Fayette to death, and supported the dignity and honor of his nation so effectively that Revolutionary France did not dare execute the wife of the "American Citizen La Fayette" but meanwhile all the world wondered what had become of the "Fifth Musketeer."

You will remember that early in this address I called your attention to a little boy, three years old, Francis Kinlock Huger, who sat on the knee of La Fayette and fingered the buttons of his coat, when the young Frenchman sought the shelter of the boy's South Carolina home.

While governments were being overturned and history being made, this boy had been growing to man's estate and one evening found himself in a hotel in Vienna.

There he became acquainted with a certain Dr. Eric Bollman, a young German (1769-1821), a sort of professional escape agent who had been employed by friends of La Fayette in London to effect, if possible, the delivery and, if imprisoned, the liberation of the Marquis.

Somehow or other Bollman had learned that La Fayette was somewhere in Austria and had come to Vienna to see if he could get in touch with some gallant American to help him.

In those days after the Revolution and for years our countryman had a reputation for gallantry, owing perhaps to distance, and about them was a certain halo of romance cast by the liberal writers of the Continent.

Some say that young Huger was part and parcel of the plot

* Gouverneur Morris, in regard to Thomas Paine, however, he refused to interfere and wrote, "Let the filthy little atheist remain in jail." ("Gouverneur Morris"—Theodore Roosevelt.)

and met Bollman by appointment,—at any rate they did meet and the American entered enthusiastically into the plans of the German.

Up and down the valleys and over the mountains, by the courses of the Danube and through the streets of historic cities, travelled the two young men, ever seeking, ever searching, as in another age but in the self same Austria the minstrel Blondin sought for Richard of England, and finally they came to the prison fortress of Olmütz, and learned of a mysterious prisoner within its walls, and became certain that this prisoner was the man they sought.

To these young men, it apparently did not seem that they were planning anything remarkable, that they were about to attempt what had baffled more than one of the great nations of the world, that alone and unaided in the midst of a hostile population they were to try to snatch from behind the walls of a mighty fortress, garrisoned by veteran soldiers, the man most hated by the Austrian government and the gallantry and daring of their exploit is matched by the simplicity and modesty of their recital afterward.

"We learned at Olmütz," wrote Huger, "that the Marquis was imprisoned there and decided to get him out."

They managed to send in by the prison physician a book, which they told the physician was an interesting one and they hoped he would tell the prisoner to read it with marked attention.

The unsuspecting Doctor carried their message and brought back word that the prisoner thanked them; that he had read the volume and approved of its contents. This was what they wanted, for they had faintly underlined in pencil words that taken together revealed to La Fayette their plan.

A few days later La Fayette, on account of his health, which was really undermined by the gases rising from the city sewer which ran beneath his window, was permitted to take a drive, and the drive was taken in an old-fashioned open landau. On the box sat the coachman, and beside him an armed soldier. The prisoner sat on the rear seat, and beside him the commandant of the fortress, his sword across his knees. Behind the carriage rode two mounted soldiers with sabres and pistols.

As the heavy carriage and its jingling escort rolled on its way, Francis Huger and Dr. Bollman watched it, holding their three horses in a place of concealment beside the road. As it passed them, they mounted and rode after it at a gallop, the bridles in their teeth, their pistols in their hands; in the next instant they knocked one of the outriding soldiers, horse and man together, to the ground by the shock of impact. The other gave a yell of dismay, fired one shot and rode off at top speed. A moment more and Bollman had stopped the carriage, Huger had disarmed the coachman and the soldier with him, and La Fayette himself had briskly and cheerfully seized the Commandant's sword and was holding him at bay until Bollman and Huger came up and bound and gagged him.

In the confusion, the third horse, intended for La Fayette, had broken loose, Dr. Bollman was mounted on his own; Huger mounted the Marquis on his, and thrusting a purse and pistols in his hand, cried, "Get to Hoff, get to Hoff," at which place arrangements had been made to get the escaped prisoner across the frontier. In the confusion La Fayette thought Huger said, "Get off, get off," and so rode in the wrong direction.

All three were eventually captured, but the world rang with the gallantry of the exploit* and there was no further danger in the face of aroused public opinion that the Fifth Musketeer would be given his route to the unknown by exposure, disease and mistreatment, though for some months after his escape and capture, the Austrians did load him with shackles and treat him with abominable severity.

Two years later Napoleon Bonaparte held Austria at his mercy, and his first condition of peace was the liberation of La Fayette. He is said, however, not to have made the demand willingly and to have remarked, "No government less than a Republic will ever endure in France while that old rebel remains alive."

From the time La Fayette went to America, to the time of his release from prison was about twenty years. He was still in the prime of life, and his later years were filled with as many

* "The Facts in Regard to the Escape of the Marquis de La Fayette from Olmütz." A pamphlet written from the diary of Francis Kinlock Huger in the possession of Dr. Taylor of Columbia, South Carolina.

and as stirring adventures as the days when he rallied the American soldiers at Brandywine, challenged Sir Henry Clinton or the Duke of Orleans to a duel, or engaged in his long and bitter struggle with Marie Antoinette.*

* The gallant exploit narrated above was characteristic of Francis Kinlock Huger and his distinguished family. After his return to America he became a captain in our army and in the war of 1812, attained the rank of Adjutant General. His son Benjamin was a graduate of West Point and was brevetted three times for gallantry during the Mexican war; to our sorrow, but with no diminution to his reputation, he went with his state into the Confederacy, where he attained the rank of Major-General. Benjamin's son, Frank, also graduated at West Point, also went into the Confederate army and, true to the traditions of his family for general bravery, was publicly complimented by General Lee for "ability and gallantry." He became Colonel of Artillery in the Corps of General Longstreet. He died in 1897. The speaker does not know whether any son survived him, if so, it is to be hoped that he is today following the flag. See Appleton's Encyclopedia Am. Biography and Lamb's Biog. Dict. U. S. Vol. IV, pp. 218, 219, 220, not only for facts narrated above but for an account of many other members of this family who have, during a period of over two hundred years, distinguished themselves in both Civil and Military life.

Dr. Bollman had been brought to the attention of the friends of La Fayette by his success in managing the escape of Narbonne, best known as the friend of Madame de Staël, the famous daughter of Necker, from France; he afterward came to America and was a confidant and assistant to Aaron Burr, later he lived in London and attained some distinction by his writings on medical subjects. (Encyclopedia Am. Biography, Boston Public Library). There is a pretty story to be found in some history, to the effect that young Huger devoted his life from his earliest infancy to following the fortunes of La Fayette and that he went to Europe on purpose to effect La Fayette's escape; it is a story that might easily be true, but I have been reluctantly compelled, after reading the pamphlet of Dr. Taylor and the correspondence of Madame La Fayette, to conclude that Dr. Bollman really was the originator of the enterprise and that it was only by chance that Huger became connected with the enterprise. The fact appears to be that Huger went to Europe to study surgery, that he became a surgeon and was a member of the medical staff of the British army in Flanders. On the other hand, there is still much unsolved mystery about the escape, and who was behind it, and there were so many people, not only in Europe but in America, who were anxious to effect the escape, that there may be a long coil still to be unwound in regard to it; in the address, the speaker was compelled, owing to time, to omit many details of the adventure and of the imprisonment of La Fayette.

During the Revolutionary war, La Fayette was only prevented by the command of Washington from challenging Sir Henry Clinton to a duel.

After the October riot of the fish wives, the tumult was generally as-

**REPORT OF THE TREASURER AND
REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE**

INCOME ACCOUNT

RECEIPTS

JUNE 1, 1913, TO JUNE 1, 1914

| | | |
|---|----------|--------------------------|
| BALANCE ON HAND, June 1, 1913 | \$90.22 | |
| ADMISSIONS TO THE MONUMENT | 3,996.65 | |
| INTEREST on Deposits | 11.53 | |
| RECEIVED from John W. Dennett for privilege of selling souvenirs | 250.00 | |
| WELLINGTON WILD COAL Co., Adjustment of Bill | 3.65 | |
| FOR ONE CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP | 1.00 | |
| DONATIONS to liquidate indebtedness: | | |
| Dr. J. Collins Warren | \$50.00 | |
| Gen. Charles L. Peirson | 50.00 | |
| George V. Leverett | 100.00 | |
| A. R. Whittier | 2.00 | |
| Dr. Ross | 4.00 | |
| Joseph Grafton Minot | 100.00 | |
| | | 306.00 |
| | | <u><u>\$4,659.05</u></u> |

INCOME ACCOUNT

EXPENDITURES

JUNE 1, 1913, TO JUNE 1, 1914

SALARIES:

| | |
|--|------------------|
| John W. Dennett, <i>Superintendent</i> | \$900.00 |
| George A. Lee, <i>Assistant</i> | 720.00 |
| Mary A. Bruce, <i>Clerk</i> | 480.00 |
| Joseph W. Noble, <i>Police</i> | 443.50 |
| George Lee, <i>Sunday Duty</i> | 69.00 |
| Francis H. Brown, <i>Secretary</i> | 250.00 |
| J. G. Minot, <i>Treasurer</i> | 100.00 |
| | <hr/> \$2,962.50 |

GENERAL EXPENSES:

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Gas and Electric Lighting | \$195.36 |
| Water Rates | 36.40 |
| Secretary for Postage | 7.00 |
| Fuel | 182.30 |
| Advertising Annual Meeting | 8.60 |
| University Press | 26.75 |
| Hotel Vendome, Luncheon 17 June, 1913 | 121.00 |
| Printing Annual Report | 160.54 |
| Liability Insurance | 50.00 |
| Estate P. O'Reardon, Carting Ashes | 3.00 |
| John W. Dennett, Sundries | 200.61 |
| | <hr/> 991.56 |
| Permanent Fund, Amount of Loan | 200.00 |
| Balance on hand | 504.99 |
| | <hr/> \$4,659.05 |

PERMANENT FUND

RECEIPTS

| | |
|---|----------------|
| Balance on hand, June 1, 1913 | \$222.48 |
| Initiation Fees | 275.00 |
| Coupons on American Tel. & Tel. Co 4s | 40.00 |
| Coupons on Atchison, Top. & Santa Fé 4s | 30.00 |
| Interests on Deposits | 1.84 |
| Income Account, Amount of Loan | 200.00 |
| | <hr/> \$769.32 |

EXPENDITURES

| | |
|----------|--|
| 1914 | |
| March 10 | Purchased 500 Atchison, Top & Santa Fé 4s \$486.96 |
| June 2 | Balance on Old Colony Trust Co 282.36 |
| | <hr/> \$769.32 |

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET

| Debits | |
|---|---------------------|
| The Monument | \$133,649.83 |
| Granite Lodge | 37,512.07 |
| | <hr/> |
| 1000 American Tel. & Tel. Co. 4s, 1929 . . | \$910.00 |
| 500 Atch., Top. & Santa Fé Ry. Co. Gen. Mtge. 4s, 1995 | 496.87 |
| | <hr/> |
| 500 Atch., Top & Santa Fé 4s, 1995 . . . | 1,406.87 |
| Cash on Hand, Income Account | 486.96 |
| Cash on hand, Permanent Fund | \$504.99 |
| | 282.36 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 787.35 |
| | <hr/> |
| | <u>\$173,843.08</u> |

| Credits | |
|--|---------------------|
| Capital | \$171,161.90 |
| Bonds | 1,893.83 |
| Cash on hand, Income Account | 504.99 |
| Cash on hand, Permanent Fund | 282.36 |
| | <hr/> |
| | <u>\$173,843.08</u> |

JOSEPH GRAFTON MINOT, *Treasurer.*

REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE

The undersigned, a Committee appointed to examine the Accounts of the Treasurer of the Bunker Hill Monument Association for the year ending June 1, 1914, have attended to that duty, and report that they find the Accounts correctly kept and properly vouched, and that proper evidence A the balance of Cash on hand was shown to us.

CHARLES F. READ,
WILLIAM O. COMSTOCK, } *Committee.*

BOSTON, June 5, 1914.

**NUMBER OF REGISTERED VISITORS TO THE MONUMENT
FROM JUNE 1, 1913, TO JUNE 1, 1914**

FROM THE UNITED STATES

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-------|--------------------------|--------------|
| Alabama | 105 | Nevada | 56 |
| Arizona | 90 | New Hampshire | 992 |
| Arkansas | 96 | New Jersey | 1,200 |
| California | 525 | New York | 3,519 |
| Colorado | 156 | New Mexico | 36 |
| Connecticut | 1,067 | North Carolina | 84 |
| Delaware | 130 | North Dakota | 72 |
| Florida | 143 | Ohio | 839 |
| Georgia | 119 | Oklahoma | 84 |
| Idaho | 53 | Oregon | 97 |
| Illinois | 1,053 | Pennsylvania | 1,585 |
| Indiana | 396 | Rhode Island | 618 |
| Iowa | 297 | South Carolina | 64 |
| Kansas | 222 | South Dakota | 74 |
| Kentucky | 156 | Tennessee | 116 |
| Louisiana | 95 | Texas | 219 |
| Maine | 1,199 | Utah | 111 |
| Maryland | 251 | Vermont | 638 |
| Massachusetts | 6,811 | Virginia | 170 |
| Michigan | 458 | West Virginia | 86 |
| Minnesota | 290 | Washington | 144 |
| Mississippi | 43 | Wisconsin | 277 |
| Missouri | 288 | Wyoming | 69 |
| Montana | 72 | | |
| Nebraska | 216 | | |
| | | | <hr/> 25,481 |

FROM TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----|
| District of Columbia | 233 |
|--------------------------------|-----|

FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES

| | | | |
|----------------------------|-----|-----------------------------|-------------|
| Africa | 9 | India | 12 |
| Australia | 36 | Ireland | 28 |
| Austria | 18 | Italy | 9 |
| Asia | 2 | Japan | 45 |
| Borneo | 1 | Mexico | 13 |
| Brussels | 2 | New Zealand | 14 |
| British Columbia | 18 | Norway and Sweden | 20 |
| Canada | 432 | Persia | 3 |
| Central America | 9 | Russia | 2 |
| China | 45 | Scotland | 44 |
| Cuba | 14 | South America | 8 |
| Denmark | 11 | South Africa | 5 |
| England | 147 | Spain | 3 |
| Europe | 6 | Switzerland | 3 |
| Finland | 4 | Turkey | 6 |
| France | 9 | Wales | 4 |
| Germany | 38 | West Indies | 19 |
| Holland | 2 | | |
| Hawaiian Islands | 25 | | |
| | | | <hr/> 1,066 |

| | |
|---|--------|
| From the United States | 25,481 |
| From Territories of the United States | 233 |
| From Foreign Countries | 1,066 |
| | <hr/> |

Total 26,780

PORTRAIT OF LA FAYETTE

The portrait of La Fayette which appears in this number of the Proceedings was taken from the painting by Ary Scheffer in the National Capitol at Washington, copied by Phalipon in 1815 or perhaps in 1823, and given by the General in 1833, the year before his death, to Madame Sarrano, the wife of one of his aides-de-camp. It was purchased from her in 1876 and is now in the Lodge at Charlestown. A copy of the same painting is given in the Society's Proceedings of 1885.

The meeting of the Association of June 17, 1885, was largely taken up with remarks by various members, recalling their recollection of the visit of La Fayette in 1824 to the United States and to Boston and Bunker Hill. The account of that gathering is followed by one describing La Fayette's visit to and reception at Charlestown, with copies of letters and speeches of the day.

HONORARY MEMBERS

1888

NELSON APPLETON MILES.

1895

GASTON DE SAHUNE LA FAY-
ETTE.

1893

HORACE PORTER.

1910

JEAN ADRIEN ANTOINE JULES
JUSSERAND.

RESIDENT MEMBERS

A

Gordon Abbott.
Charles Francis Adams.
Charles Francis Adams, 2d.
Edward Brinley Adams.
James Adams.
James Adams, Jr.
George Russell Agassiz.
Maximilian Agassiz.
John Adams Aiken.
John Albree.
Crawford Carter Allen.
Edward Brinley Allen.
Gardner Weld Allen.
Glover Morrill Allen.
Joseph Blanchard Ames.
Oliver Ames.
Frederic Amory.
Ingersoll Amory.
William Amory.
Charles Adams Appleton.
Francis Henry Appleton.
Francis Randall Appleton.
William Appleton.
William Sumner Appleton.
Thomas Aspinwall.
William Henry Aspinwall.
Luther Atwood.
Francis Boylston Austin.
James Walker Austin.
Walter Austin.

B

Robert Tillinghast Babson.
Edwin Munroe Bacon.
Horace Sargent Bacon.
Robert Bacon.
William Bacon.
Alvin Richards Bailey.
Andrew Jackson Bailey.
James Warren Bailey.
Amos Prescott Baker.
Ezra Henry Baker.
George Stover Baldwin.
Hosea Starr Ballou.
William Amos Bancroft.
Edward Appleton Bangs.
Francis Reginald Bangs.
Eben Barker.
John George Barker.
Elmer Walter Barron.
Frank Trask Barron.
Jonathan Bartlett Look Bartlett.
Walter Clark Bates.
Willis Carroll Bates.
Edward Clarence Battis.
Charles Newcomb Baxter.
Frank William Bayley.
Walter Cabot Baylies.
Boylston Adams Beal.
Thomas Prince Beal.
Franklin Thomason Beatty.

Alfred Whitney Bell.
Charles Upham Bell.
Stoughton Bell.
William Gibson Bell.
Josiah Henry Benton.
William Emery Bicknell.
Charles Wesley Birtwell.
Clarence John Blake.
Henry Nichols Blake.
John Amory Lowell Blake.
William Payne Blake.
Thomas Dennie Boardman.
Joshua Peter Langley Bodfish.
Joel Carlton Bolan.
Charles Knowles Bolton.
John Bordman.
Edward Tracy Bouvé.
Walter Lincoln Bouvé.
Alfred Bowditch.
Charles Pickering Bowditch.
Jeffrey Richardson Brackett.
Edward Hickling Bradford.
George Gardner Bradford.
William Burroughs Bradford.
Henry Willard Bragg.
Edward Walter Branigan.
Charles Norcross Breed.
Frank Brewster.
John Frederick Flemmich Brewster.
William Joseph Brickley.
Clarence Saunders Brigham.
John Franklin Briry.
Alfred Mansfield Brooks.
Charles Butler Brooks.
Peter Chardon Brooks.

Shepherd Brooks.
Francis Henry Brown.
George Edward Brown.
Gilbert Patten Brown.
Howard Nicholson Brown.
Louis Francis Brown.
Herbert Wheildon Browne.
Webster Bruce.
George Greenleaf Bulfinch.
Alfred Monson Bullard.
George Edwin Bullard.
Augustus George Bullock.
George Henry Burr.
Charles Dana Burrage.
John Standish Foster Bush.
Charles Ruthven Byram.

C

Eliot Lincoln Caldwell.
Joseph Henry Caldwell.
Grosvenor Calkins.
Donald McLennan Cameron.
George Hylands Campbell.
Guy Edward Carleton.
William Dudley Carleton.
Samuel Carr.
Charles Theodore Carruth.
Prescott Chamberlain.
Henry Horatio Chandler.
Edward Channing.
Walter Channing.
George Francis Chapin.
William Franklin Cheney.
Charles Greenough Chick.
Munroe Chickering.
Tileston Chickering.
William Worcester Churchill.

Arthur Tirrell Clark.
 Frederic Simmons Clark.
 Henry Paston Clark.
 Arthur French Clarke.
 George Kuhn Clarke.
 Hermann Frederick Clarke.
 Charles Warren Clifford.
 James David Coady.
 Darius Cobb.
 Charles Russell Codman.
 Rufus Coffin.
 Harrison Gray Otis Colby.
 William Ogilvie Comstock.
 Charles Allerton Coolidge.
 Ernest Hall Coolidge.
 Frederic Austin Coolidge.
 Thomas Jefferson Coolidge.
 John Joseph Copp.
 Joseph John Corbett.
 Edward Jones Cox.
 Edwin Sanford Crandon.
 George Uriel Crocker.
 Joseph Ballard Crocker.
 Douglas Crook.
 Clifford Fenton Crosby.
 James Allen Crosby.
 Francis Boardman Crowninshield.
 Prentiss Cummings.
 Henry Winchester Cunningham.
 Charles Otis Currier.
 Charles Pelham Curtis.
 Elmer Lewis Curtis.
 John Silsbee Curtis.
 Frederic Haines Curtiss.
 Grafton Dulany Cushing.
 Elbridge Gerry Cutler.

D

Philip Spaulding Dalton
 James Dana.
 Richard Henry Dana.
 Edwin Alfred Daniels.
 Charles Kimball Darling.
 Francis Henry Davenport.
 George Howe Davenport.
 Andrew McFarland Davis.
 Bancroft Gherardi Davis.
 Horace Davis
 John Morton Davis.
 Hilbert Francis Day.
 John George Dearborn.
 Joseph Waldo Denny.
 Charles Lunt De Normandie.
 James De Normandie.
 Philip Yardley De Normandie.
 Robert Laurent De Normandie.
 Arthur Lithgow Devens.
 Richard Devens.
 Franklin Dexter.
 Gordon Dexter.
 Philip Dexter.
 Marquis Fayette Dickinson.
 William Edward Lovell Dillaway.
 Pitt Dillingham.
 Charles Healy Ditson.
 George Lincoln Dodd.
 Horace Dodd.
 Edward Sherman Dodge.
 Frank Albert Dodge.
 Arthur Walter Dolan.
 Charles Acton Drew.
 William Duane.
 Loren Griswold Du Bois.

Walter Hovey Dugan.
Henry Dorr Dupee.
James Alexander Dupee.
Theodore Francis Dwight.

E

William Storer Eaton.
Henry Herbert Edes.
Robert Thaxter Edes.
Horace Albert Edgecomb.
Moses Grant Edmands.
James Eells.
Samuel Atkins Eliot.
Arthur Blake Ellis.
George Henry Ellis.
Ephraim Emerton.
Robert Wales Emmons, 2d.
Eugene Francis Endicott.
William Endicott.
William Endicott, Jr.
William Crowninshield Endicott.
Charles Sidney Ensign.
Charles Sidney Ensign, Jr.
Carl Wilhelm Ernst.
Harold Clarence Ernst.
Arthur Frederic Estabrook.
George William Evans.
Edward Everett.

F

Charles Francis Fairbanks.
Henry Parker Fairbanks.
William Kendall Fairbanks.
Augustus Alanson Fales.
John Whittemore Farwell.
Henry Gregg Fay.

William Wallace Fenn.
Horace Cecil Fisher.
Horace Newton Fisher.
Allan Forbes.
Worthington Chauncey Ford.
Leon Frederic Foss.
Alfred Dwight Foster.
Charles Henry Wheelwright Foster.
Francis Apthorp Foster.
Francis Charles Foster.
Hatherly Foster.
Joseph Foster.
William Plumer Fowler.
John Andrews Fox.
Walter Sylvanus Fox.
Henry Adams Frothingham.
John Whipple Frothingham.
Joseph La Forme Frothingham.
Louis Adams Frothingham.
Paul Revere Frothingham.
Richard Frothingham.
Thomas Goddard Frothingham.
Henry Holton Fuller.
Robert Morton Fullerton.

G

Charles Theodore Gallagher.
George Peabody Gardner.
Frank Augustine Gardner.
George Minot Garland.
Ernest Lewis Gay.
Frederick Lewis Gay.
George Washington Gay.
William Gordon Gerry.
Charles Gibson.

Isaac Stebbins Gilbert.
 Shepard Devereux Gilbert.
 Charles Snelling Gill.
 George Augustus Goddard.
 Willard Chambers Gompf.
 George Lincoln Goodale.
 Abner Cheney Goodell.
 John Gott.
 Benjamin Apthorp Gould.
 Robert Grant.
 Charles Montraville Green.
 Robert Montraville Green.
 Samuel Abbott Green.
 Samuel Swett Green.
 William Prescott Greenlaw.
 Charles Pelham Greenough.
 Randolph Clark Grew.
 William Elliot Griffis.
 Charles Edward Grinnell.
 Courtenay Guild.
 Curtis Guild.

H

Edward Hale.
 Richard Walden Hale.
 Robert Sever Hale.
 Franklin Austin Hall.
 Thomas Hills Hall.
 Charles Sumner Hamlin.
 Samuel Hammond.
 Henry Mason Harper.
 Walter Leo Harrington.
 Samuel Tibbetts Harris.
 Thaddeus William Harris.
 Albert Bushnell Hart.
 Thomas Norton Hart.
 William Parker Hart.
 Clifford Bicknell Hastings.

Henry Hastings.
 Albert Fearing Hayden.
 Frank Conant Hayward.
 Augustus Hemenway.
 Joseph Putnam Bradlee Henshaw.
 Everett Carleton Herrick.
 Eben Newell Hewins.
 Lewis Wilder Hicks.
 Francis Lee Higginson.
 Henry Lee Higginson.
 John Lewis Hildreth.
 James Frederic Hill.
 William Henry Hill.
 Freeman Hinckley.
 Samuel Parker Hinckley.
 Turner Hodgdon.
 Amor Hollingsworth.
 Valentine Hollingsworth.
 Oliver Wendell Holmes.
 Robert Homans.
 Horace James Hooton.
 George Thomas Horan.
 Edward Augustus Horton.
 Clement Stevens Houghton.
 Archibald Murray Howe.
 Edward Willard Howe.
 Henry Saltonstall Howe.
 Mark Antony De Wolfe Howe.
 Charles Warren Howland.
 Albert Harrison Hoyt.
 Charles Wells Hubbard.
 Charles Wells Hubbard, Jr.
 Clarence Blake Humphreys.
 James Melville Hunnewell.
 Francis William Hurd.
 Charles Lewis Hutchins.

Constantine Foundoulaki
Hutchins.
Edward Webster Hutchins.
Gordon Hutchins.
John Hurd Hutchins.
Edward Bryant Hutchinson.
George Hutchinson.
Winfield Scott Hutchinson.

I

George Brimmer Inches.

J

Charles Cabot Jackson.
Henry Percy Jaques.
Benjamin Joy Jeffries.
Charles William Jenks.
Henry Angier Jenks.
Henry Fitch Jenks.
George Franklin Jewett.
Arthur Stoddard Johnson.
Edward Francis Johnson.
Benjamin Mitchell Jones.
Jerome Jones.
Malcolm Francis Jones.
William Frederick Jones.
Henry Gregory Jordan.
Franklin Lawrence Joy.

K

John Joseph Keenan.
Andrew Paul Keith.
William Vail Kellen.
John William Kennington.
Prentiss Mellen Kent.
Camillus George Kidder.
Nathaniel Thayer Kidder.

Reuben Kidner.
David Pulsifer Kimball.
Herbert Wood Kimball.
Lemuel Cushing Kimball.
George Lyman Kittredge.
Marcus Perrin Knowlton.
Patrick Joseph Kyle.
William Seward Kyle.

L

Babson Savilian Ladd.
Walter Alexander Ladd.
William Thomas Lambert.
Gardiner Martin Lane.
William Coolidge Lane.
Charles Rockwell Lanman.
Amos Amory Lawrence.
John Lawrence.
John Silsbee Lawrence.
Prescott Lawrence.
William Asa Lawrence.
William Lawrence.
Charles William Leatherbee.
John Leavitt.
Charles Follen Lee.
Joseph Lee.
Henry Lefavouf.
George Bridge Leighton.
George Vasmer Leverett.
Ernest Everett Lincoln.
Frederic Walker Lincoln.
Louis Revere Lincoln.
Waldo Lincoln.
William Henry Lincoln.
Wilford Jacob Litchfield.
William Elias Litchfield.
John Mason Little.
George Emery Littlefield.

Thomas Leonard Livermore.
 William Roscoe Livermore.
 Thomas St. John Lockwood.
 Henry Cabot Lodge.
 John Davis Long.
 James Longley.
 Arthur Lord.
 Calvin Lord.
 Samuel Crane Lord.
 Samuel Davis Lord.
 Augustus Peabody Loring.
 William Caleb Loring.
 Abbott Lawrence Lowell.
 John Lowell.
 William Wallace Lunt.
 Theodore Lyman.
 Henry Ware Lyon.
 William Henry Lyon.

M

John Hildreth McCollom.
 Edward Webster McGlenen
 Edward McLellan.
 John William McMahan.
 Frederick Mann.
 Francis Henry Manning.
 Henry Tucker Mansfield.
 Ernest Clifton Marshall.
 Francis Coffin Martin.
 George Ritchie Marvin.
 John Reginold Marvin.
 Charles Frank Mason.
 Albert Matthews.
 Nathan Matthews.
 Frederick Goddard May.
 Frank Merriam.
 Albert Brown Merrill.
 Roger Bigelow Merriman.

Edward Percival Merritt.
 Joseph Grafton Minot.
 Robert Bruce Mitchell.
 Samuel Jason Mixter.
 John Torrey Morse, Jr.
 William Russell Morse.
 James Madison Morton.
 Marcus Morton.
 Ben Perley Poore Moseley.
 Charles William Moseley.
 Frank Moseley.
 Frederick Strong Moseley.
 John Lothrop Motley.
 Thomas Motley.
 Warren Motley.
 Alfred Edgar Mullett.
 James Gregory Mumford.
 Harold Murdock.

N

Nathaniel Cushing Nash.
 Warren Putnam Newcomb.
 Arthur Howard Nichols.
 Philip Tillinghast Nickerson.
 John Noble.
 Joseph Warren Noble.
 Grenville Howland Norcross.
 Otis Norcross.
 Henry Frothingham Noyes.
 James Atkins Noyes.
 Francis Augustus Nye.

O

William Herbert Oakes.
 Robert Lincoln O'Brien.
 John James O'Callaghan.
 William Henry O'Connell.
 Robert William Oliver.

James Monroe Olmstead.
 Richard Frothingham O'Neil.
 William Newton Osgood.
 Herbert Foster Otis.

P

Walter Gilman Page.
 Nathaniel Paine.
 Charles Edwards Park.
 Lawrence Park.
 Frederick Wesley Parker.
 Herbert Parker.
 Moses Greeley Parker.
 Percy Parker.
 Peter Parker.
 William Prentiss Parker.
 Henry Parkman.
 Leighton Parks.
 James Parker Parmenter.
 Charles Sumner Parsons.
 Andrew Warren Patch.
 John Endicott Peabody.
 Francis Peabody.
 Albion Parsons Pease.
 Paul Frederick Peck.
 Charles Sherburne Penhallow.
 Charles Lawrence Peirson.
 George Grindley Spence
 Perkins.
 Alvah Henry Peters.
 Frederick George Pettigrove.
 Stephen Williard Phillips.
 Edward Charles Pickering.
 William Henry Pickering.
 Dudley Leavitt Pickman.
 Charles Lawrence Peirson.
 Phineas Pierce.
 Wallace Lincoln Pierce.

Albert Enoch Pillsbury.
 Edwin Lake Pillsbury.
 David Pingree.
 Edward Marwick Plummer.
 George Arthur Plympton.
 George Edward Pollard.
 Robert Marion Pratt.
 Rufus Prescott.
 Walter Conway Prescott.
 Frank Perley Prichard.
 Morton Prince.
 George Jacob Putnam.

Q

Josiah Quincy.

R

Charles Sedgwick Racke-
 mann.
 Arnold Augustus Rand.
 Edward Melvin Raymond.
 Charles French Read.
 Philip Reade.
 Alanson Henry Reed.
 Reuben Law Reed.
 William Bernard Reid.
 Edward Hutchinson Robbins
 Revere.
 Joseph Warren Revere.
 William Bacon Revere.
 Edward Reynolds.
 John Phillips Reynolds.
 James Ford Rhodes.
 Franklin Pierce Rice.
 Amor Hollingsworth Richard-
 son.
 Gedney King Richardson.
 Parker Jones Richardson.

| | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Spencer Cumston Richardson. | George Brune Shattuck. |
| Spencer Welles Richardson. | Francis Shaw. |
| William Cumston Richardson. | Henry Southworth Shaw. |
| William Lambert Richardson. | Harvey Newton Shepard. |
| William Minard Richardson. | John Parker Rice Sherman. |
| Arthur Rhodes Robertson. | Thomas Sherwin. |
| Charles Stuart Robertson. | William Green Shillaber. |
| William Robie. | Abraham Shuman. |
| Edward Blake Robins. | Howard Livingston Shurtleff. |
| John Robinson. | William Simes. |
| William Robinson. | William Stearns Simmons. |
| James Hardy Ropes. | Arthur Reinhardt Smith. |
| George Ivison Ross. | Benjamin Farnham Smith. |
| George Howard Malcolm | Charles Card Smith. |
| Rowe. | Charles Francis Smith. |
| Henry Sherburne Rowe. | Charles Francis Smith, Jr. |
| Arthur Prentiss Rugg. | Fitz Henry Smith, Jr. |
| Frank Rumrill. | Frank Langdon Smith. |
| William Stanton Rumrill. | Franklin Webster Smith. |
| Thomas Russell. | Jeremiah Smith. |
| Nathaniel Johnson Rust. | Mark Edward Smith. |
| | Sidney Leroy Smith. |
| | Charles Armstrong Snow. |
| | Robert Alexander South- |
| | worth. |
| | Leonard Chauncey Spinney. |
| | Henry Harrison Sprague. |
| | Philo Woodruff Sprague. |
| | Rufus William Sprague. |
| | Myles Standish. |
| | Henry Porter Stanwood. |
| | Charles Henry Stearns. |
| | Roderick Stebbins. |
| | Solon Whithed Stevens. |
| | Howard Stockton. |
| | Lawrence Mason Stockton. |
| | Philip Stockton. |
| | Edwin Albert Stone. |

S

Endicott Peabody Saltonstall.
 John Lee Saltonstall.
 Richard Middlecott Salton-
 stall.
 Calvin Proctor Sampson.
 George Augustus Sanderson.
 Clifford Denio Sawyer.
 Edward Keyes Sawyer.
 William Frederic Sawyer.
 James Schouler.
 William Hunt Seabury.
 George Bowman Sears.
 Henry Francis Sears.
 Horace Scudder Sears.
 Thomas Oliver Selfridge.

James Savage Stone.
 Lincoln Ripley Stone.
 Moorfield Storey.
 Augustus Whittemore Stover.
 Willis Whittemore Stover.
 Charles Edwin Stratton.
 John Henry Studley.
 Charles Herbert Swan.
 Francis Henry Swan.
 Isaac Homer Sweetser.
 Allen Swift.
 Lindsay Swift.

T

Thomas Francis Taff.
 Charles Henry Taylor, Jr.
 Charles Irving Thayer.
 Eugene Van Rensselaer
 Thayer.
 Ezra Ripley Thayer.
 John Eliot Thayer.
 William Roscoe Thayer.
 Washington Butcher Thomas.
 John Thompson.
 Albert Thorndike.
 Augustus Larkin Thorndike.
 Augustus Thorndike.
 John Larkin Thorndike.
 James Brown Thornton.
 Walter Eliot Thwing.
 James Pike Tolman.
 William Ropes Trask.
 David Howard Tribou.
 Washington Benson Trull.
 George Fox Tucker.
 George Frederick Tufts.
 Nathan Fitz Tufts.
 John Franklin Turner.

Julius Herbert Tuttle.
 Edward Royall Tyler.

U

Daniel Berkeley Updike.

V

Frederic Henry Viaux.

W

Frederick August Walker.
 Henry Walker.
 Eugene Wambaugh.
 Frank Edwards Warner.
 Joseph Bangs Warner.
 Charles Warren.
 Edward Ross Warren.
 Henry Lee Jaques Warren.
 John Collins Warren.
 John Warren.
 Joseph Warren.
 Lucius Henry Warren.
 Nathan Warren.
 William Fairfield Warren.
 Winslow Warren.
 Walter Kendall Watkins.
 Thomas Russell Watson.
 Winslow Charles Watson.
 Walter Frederick Watters.
 Stephen Minot Weld.
 Alfred Easton Wellington.
 Frederick Augustus Wellington.
 Jonas Francis Wellington.
 Arthur Holbrook Wellman.
 Joshua Wyman Wellman.
 Edgar Huidekoper Wells.

FORM OF BEQUEST

I give and bequeath to THE BUNKER HILL MONUMENT
ASSOCIATION, of Boston, Massachusetts, the sum of